

# ARMY



# NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE  
REGULAR

## JOURNAL.

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES.

VOLUME XV.—NUMBER 24.  
WHOLE NUMBER 792.

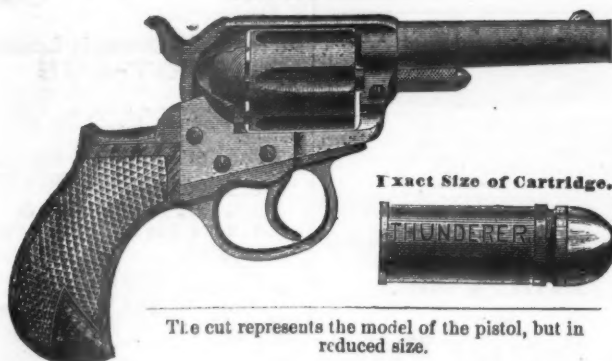
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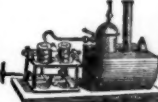
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## ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ORDERS.

G. O. 2, H. Q. A., Jan. 8, 1878.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following orders are issued to the Army:

Section 1216 of the Revised Statutes provides that "When any private soldier shall have distinguished himself in the Service, the President may, on the recommendation of the commanding officer of the regiment to which such private soldier belongs, grant him a certificate of merit."

Section 1255 provides that "A certificate of merit granted to a private soldier by the President for distinguished services, shall entitle him to additional pay, at the rate of two dollars per month, while he remains continuously in the Service."

Certificates of merit will only be issued for acts of extraordinary gallantry in presence of the enemy. The soldier must be of good standing and undoubted courage. The act for which the certificate of merit given must be specific, and certified to by an eye-witness—preferably by his immediate commanding officer.

Each application for a certificate of merit must contain a full record of the specific case, and must be in behalf of only one person. Such application must be forwarded through the regular channel, and must be endorsed with an approval and recommendation in every office through which it passes, and especially in that of the regimental commander.

If officers will only make recommendations in cases of extraordinary merit, the General of the Army believes that such certificates will be highly prized and of great value, and will accomplish the result contemplated by the statute of substantially rewarding the honorable and meritorious privates of the Army.

## STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS

### CHANGES OF STATIONS.

A. A. Surgeon F. Atkinson, to duty at McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga. (S. O. 1, Jan. 2, D. S.)  
A. Surg. D. G. Caldwell, from duty in Dept. of Texas to N. Y. City (S. O., Jan. 10, W. D.)  
Captain L. S. Babbitt, Ord. Dept., Chief Ordnance Officer, will assume the duties of Acting Engineer Officer of the Dept. (S. O. 192, Dec. 28, D. C.)

### DETACHED SERVICE.

Capt. A. C. Girard, member G. C. M. Fort Randall, D. T., Jan. 14 (S. O. 4, Jan. 7, D. D.)  
1st Lieut. B. D. Taylor, member G. C. M. Fort Rice, D. T., Jan. 16 (S. O. 4, Jan. 7, D. D.)  
Capt. A. L. Varney, Ord. Dept., member G. C. M., Fort Lyon, Colo., Jan. 23 (S. O. 6, Jan. 10, D. M.)  
1st Lieut. J. O. Skinner, Asst. Surg., member G. C. M. Fort Johnston, N. C., Jan. 8 (S. O. 2, Jan. 2, D. S.)  
Major S. A. Storror, M. D., member G. C. M. Fort Laramie, W. T., by par. 3, S. O. 137, series 1877 (S. O. 3, Jan. 9, D. P.)  
A. Surg. A. F. Steigers will return to his proper station via Galveston, Texas (S. O. 3, Jan. 3, D. T.)  
Capt. P. F. Harvey, M. D., member G. C. M. Fort Buford, D. T., Jan. 23 (S. O. 6, Jan. 9, D. D.)  
Capt. W. F. Buchanan, A. Surg., member G. C. M. Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 8, relieved Jan. 7 (S. O. 2, Jan. 2, D. S.)  
Capt. L. E. Campbell, A. Q. M., will inspect the following National Cemeteries under his charge, viz.: City Point and Richmond, Va. (S. O. 11, Jan. 14, D. E.)  
Lieut.-Col. A. R. Eddy, Deputy Q. M. Gen., Chief Q. M., to Fort Walla Walla, W. T. (S. O. 191, Dec. 27, D. C.)  
Major C. J. Sprague, P. D.; Major B. C. Card, Q. M. Dept., members, and Major T. F. Barr, J. A. G. C. M. St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 8 (S. O. 9, Jan. 12, D. D.)  
1st Lieut. W. B. Davis, M. D., member G. C. M. Fort Totten, D. T., Jan. 22 (S. O. 9, Jan. 12, D. D.)  
Capt. C. McClure, C. S., to the Commissary General of Subsistence, Washington, D. C. (S. O., Jan. 15, W. D.)

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Twenty days—to take effect upon the payment by him of the indebtedness incurred from July 1 to Dec. 31, 1877—Capt. E. J. Strang, A. Q. M., Fort Worth, Texas (S. O. 4, Jan. 4, D. T.)  
Twenty days, Captain J. G. C. Lee, Q. M. Dept., St. Paul, Minn. During the absence of Captain Lee Lieut.-Col. C. H. Tompkins, Q. M. Dept., Chief Q. M. of Dept., will take charge of the office of the Depot Q. M. in St. Paul, Minn. (S. O. 5, Jan. 9, D. D.)  
A. Surg. C. Styer, further extended ten days (S. O. 7, Jan. 9, D. E.)

### PAYMENT OF TROOPS.

Major J. P. Willard and Major A. S. Towar, P. D. will pay the troops stationed in the District, to Dec. 31, 1877, as follows: Major Willard, at Forts Marcy, Union, and Wingate, N. M.; Major Towar, at Forts Craig, Bayard, Selden, and Stanton, N. M., and Fort Bliss, Texas (S. O. 105, Dec. 31, D. N. M.)  
Major N. Vedder, P. D., at Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, and Oglethorpe Bks, Savannah, Ga., and St. Francis Bks, St. Augustine, Fla., on the muster and pay rolls of Dec. 31, 1877: Major W. P. Gould, P. D., at Key West Bks, Key West, Fla., on the muster and pay rolls of Dec. 31, 1877 (S. O. 7, Jan. 8, D. S.)  
Major W. H. Eckels, P. D., to Baton Rouge Bks, La., paying troops on muster rolls of Dec. 31, 1877 (S. O. 7, Jan. 12, D. G.)

### ORDNANCE.

The Ordnance Sergeant in charge of the fort at Sandy Hook, N. J., will turn over to Lieut.-Col. S. Crispin, Ord. Department, one of the M. L. Parrott rifles now at the fort (S. O. 6, Jan. 8, D. E.)

### RELIEVED.

A. Surgeon H. S. Turrill, from duty at Fort Davis, Texas (S. O. 4, Jan. 4, D. T.)

## ANNULLED.

A. A. Surg. R. M. Bertolet, having relieved A. A. Surg. H. Woodville as Post Surgeon, Fort Marcy, N. M., contract of Surg. Woodville is annulled (S. O. 105, Dec. 31, D. N. M.)

## EXAMINATIONS.

The following named officers Medical Dept. will report to the President of the Medical Examining Board in N. Y. City for examination for promotion: A. Surg. J. H. Kineman and A. Surg. E. Bentley (S. O., Jan. 10, W. D.)

## NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Hosp. Stewd. G. Smith, now at Camp Howard, near Mount Idaho, I. T., will resign his station at Ft. Boise, I. T. (S. O. 193, Dec. 31, D. C.)

Com. Sergt. H. T. Amesbury (recently appointed from Sergeant, Battery A, 4th Artillery), to Camp Howard, Idaho T. (S. O., Jan. 15, W. D.)

## THE LINE.

### CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS.

Reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, January 12, 1878:

Hdqrs 8th Cav. from Fort Brown, Tex., to Ringgold Bks, Tex.  
Cos. E, F, G, and L, 2d Art., to San Antonio, Tex.  
Co. E, 10th Inf., from San Antonio, Tex., to Fort Richardson, Tex.  
Co. C, 15th Inf., from Fort Union, N. M., to Fort Bliss, Tex.  
Hdqrs and Cos. B, D, G, I, and K, 20th Inf., to Fort Brown, Tex.  
Cos. A, C, E, F, and H, 20th Inf., to Fort Clark, Tex.  
Cos. B and H, 21st Inf., from Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T., to Fort Vancouver, Wash. T.  
Co. B, 24th Inf., from Fort Duncan, Tex., to Fort Clark, Tex.  
Cos. B and H, 24th Inf., from Fort Brown, Tex., to Fort McIntosh, Tex.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters, and E, F, H, L, Fort Walla Walla, W. T.; C, Camp Bidwell, Cal.; B, Fort Klamath, Oregon; I, Camp Halleck, Nev.; A, K, Camp Harney, Or.; M, Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D, Presidio, Cal.; G, Fort Boise, I. T.

Leave of Absence.—Twenty days, 2d Lieut. C. C. Norton, Camp Bidwell, Cal. (S. O. 167, Dec. 26, M. D. P.)

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. G. R. Bacon, four months (S. O., Jan. 15, W. D.)

2nd CAVALRY, Colonel L. N. Palmer.—Headquarters and C, D, E, M, Fort Custer, M. T.; A, B, E, I, Fort Keogh; F, G, H, L, Fort Bliss, M. T.

Change of Station.—1st Lieut. W. A. Dinwiddle is detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the Illinois Industrial University, Champaign, Ill. (S. O., Jan. 9, W. D.)

Detached Service.—Capt. T. B. Dewees, J. T. Peale, 2d Lieut. F. U. Robinson, F. W. Sibley, members, and 1st Lieut. C. T. Hall, J. A. of G. C. M. Fort Keogh, M. T., Jan. 24 (S. O. 4, Jan. 7, D. D.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for permission to go beyond sea and for extension of seven months, Capt. R. Norwood, Fort Ellis (S. O. 5, Jan. 9, D. D.)

3rd CAVALRY, Col. Thos. C. Devin.—Headquarters, and A, B, F, K, Fort Laramie, W. T.; I, Fort Fetterman, W. T.; C, Camp Robinson, Neb.; G, Camp Sheridan, Neb.; D, Fort Sanders, W. T.; E, L, New Red Cloud Agency, D. T.; H, M, New Spotted Tail Agency, D. T.

Detached Service.—Col. T. C. Devin, 2d Lieut. H. R. Lemly, members, G. C. M. Fort Laramie, W. T., by par. 3, S. O. 137, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 3, Jan. 9, D. P.)

Capt. P. D. Vroom, J. Lawson, 2d Lieut. G. A. Dodd, members, and 2d Lieut. J. F. Cummins, J. A. of G. C. M. Red Cloud Agency, D. T., Jan. 28 (S. O. 9, Jan. 12, D. D.)

Cowards.—Before a G. C. M. at Fort Laramie, W. T., of which Major J. W. Mason, 3d Cav., is president, were arraigned and tried: Privates D. Cochran and P. Dyke, Co. F, 3d Cav. They were charged with "Violn. 42d Art. of War," the specifications of which were as follows: That having been detailed as guard on the coach of the Cheyenne and Black Hills Stage Company, with orders to defend it against robbers, did, when the stage was attacked by only two highwaymen, and when there were on it three armed men, besides the two soldiers, abandon their arms, jump out, and run away, making no attempt to resist the attack, and this, while one of the messengers, (Scott Davis,) was fighting the robbers, compelling one of them to lie down, and the other to run away some fifty yards, needed but slight assistance to effect a successful defence, and only surrendered when severely wounded; and further that they returned from the point to which they had run, holding up both hands, did cry out, "we surrender," or words to that effect, and permit the robbers to take and keep their cabins and ammunition. All this at or near the Cheyenne River, (South Fork,) on the road between Camp on Hat Creek, and Jenney's stockade, on or about the 26th day of Sept., 1877. Findings, "Guilty." They were sentenced "To be confined at hard labor, at the post of their company, for twelve months, and to forfeit seventy-two dollars—six dollars per month for that period." In reviewing the sentence, the Commanding Officer, Gen. Crook, says: "The sentence is deemed inadequate, but is approved; in order that the accused may not entirely escape a degree of deserved punishment. That a soldier should, in a pusillanimous manner, abandon his arms, desert the defence of the property entrusted to his charge, and surrender to an inferior force; with his weapons uninjured and himself unhurt; is a most disgraceful and unusual offence in the Army, richly deserving dishonorable expulsion from its service. The leniency of the sentence, it is



hoped, will induce exceptional good conduct and fearless discharge of duty by the accused, in the future, and it is presumed such was the expectation which contributed to its mildness" (G. C.-M. O. 95, D. P.)

**4TH CAVALRY.** Col. R. S. McKenzie.—Headquarters, and A. C. D., K. L. M. San Antonio, Tex.; G. H. Fort Reno, I. T.; E. Fort Sill, I. T.; I. Camp Supply, I. T.; B. P. Fort Elliott, Tex.

**5TH CAVALRY.** Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters and A. B. F. H. I. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; C. E. M. Fort McKinney, W. T.; D. Sidney Bks, Neb.; L. Fort McPherson, Neb.; G. K. Camp Brown, W. T.

*On Trial.*—The C. O. Fort Leavenworth, Kas., will send J. F. C. Rohrs, late Q. M. Sergeant—and now a prisoner awaiting trial—under guard, to Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T. (S. O. 3, Jan. 5, D. M.)

**6TH CAVALRY.** Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters and C. G. M. Camp Grant, A. T.; B. Camp Lowell, A. T.; K. Fort Whipple, A. T.; H. L. Camp Bowie, A. T.; E. D. Camp Apache, A. T.; A. Camp Verde, A. T.; I. Camp McDowell, A. T.; F. Camp Thomas, A. T.  
\* In camp near old Camp Wallen, A. T.

*Captain Chas. H. Campbell.*—The President has ordered upon the proceedings and findings of the G. C.-M. in the case of this officer: "Executive Mansion, December 26, 1877.—The foregoing findings and sentence in the case of Captain Charles H. Campbell, 6th Cavalry, are disapproved and set aside.—R. B. HAYES." He was found guilty by a G. C.-M. at Prescott, A. T., Oct. 12, 1877, and of which Surgeon James C. McKee, U. S. A., is president, of "Violation of the 60th Article of War," "Conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," "Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in violation of the 61st Article of War," and "Violation of the 60th Article of War," and sentenced "To be dismissed the service of the United States."

**7TH CAVALRY.** Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters, and A. D. E. G. H. I. K. L. M. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; C. F. Totten, D. T.; B. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.

*Detached Service.*—Capt. T. M. McDougall, 2d Lieut. T. H. Barry, members, G. C.-M. Standing Rock Agency, D. T., Jan. 17 (S. O. 4, Jan. 7, D. D.)

Lieut.-Col. E. Otis, Capt. F. W. Benteen, E. S. Godfrey, E. G. Mathey, 1st Lieut. E. P. Eckerson, 2d Lieuts. A. J. Russell, B. P. Brewer, H. M. Creel, members, and 1st Lieut. F. M. Gibson, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Rice, D. T., Jan. 16 (S. O. 4, Jan. 7, D. D.)

2d Lieut. W. J. Nicholson, member, G. C.-M. by S. O. 2, from these Hdqrs, vice 1st Lieut. C. C. DeRudio, relieved (S. O. 8, Jan. 12, D. D.)

Capt. H. Jackson, 1st Lieut. W. S. Edgerly, 2d Lieuts. H. G. Sichel, Jr., H. J. Slocum, members, and 1st Lieut. W. Robinson, Jr., J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Totten, D. T., Jan. 22 (S. O. 9, Jan. 12, D. D.)

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, to apply for extension of one month, 1st Lieut. C. C. DeRudio, Fort A. Lincoln (S. O. 8, Jan. 12, D. D.)

*Leave Extended.*—1st Lieut. E. B. Fuller, three months (S. O. 8, Jan. 16, W. D.)

*Standing Rock.*—Christmas at this post, writes a correspondent of the Washington Herald, was celebrated by the soldiers giving dinners, each company making a "spread" over turkeys, mince pies, cakes, and other good things, including oysters from Baltimore in cans—large, fine, and deliciously fresh. Capt. McDougall's Co. B, 7th Cav., had, beside the dinner handsomely served, the quarters decorated with flags and mottoes, and lighted with candles put in chandeliers improvised for the occasion, so that the effect of the whole was very pretty. The day closed with a ball given by the soldiers. The paymaster had been here, hence these festivities. The new year came in cold and windy, the wind blowing a small "blizzard." But the sun shone, and calls were made. Just fancy a small edition of the Army at the White House and you will see in your mind's eye the officers here making New Year's calls. General and Mrs. Carlin gave a charming dancing party, entertaining with graceful hospitality all the officers and ladies of the garrison. Among those present were Colonel and Mrs. Pearson, Lieut. and Mrs. Brush, Capt. McArthur, Adj. Rogers, Lieut. Troxel, Lieut. Mann, and Lieut. Chenoweth, of the 17th; Dr. and Mrs. Maus, Dr. and Mrs. Ferguson, Capt. and Mrs. McDougall, and Lieut. Barry, of the 7th Cav.; Lieut. and Mrs. Kislinsky, of the 11th; Lieut. Maus, of the 1st; Miss Ferguson, Miss Jennings, Mr. and Mrs. Douglass, Mr. Johnson, and Mr. Meade, citizens.

**8TH CAVALRY.** Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters and E. G. H. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; C. D. I. L. M. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. B. F. K. Fort Clark, Tex.

*Detached Service.*—Capt. G. W. Chilson, 1st Lieut. A. G. Hennisee, E. A. Godwin, 2d Lieuts. J. B. Hickey, J. H. King, members, and 2d Lieut. C. H. Lester, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Brown, Tex., Jan. 17 (S. O. 6, Jan. 7, D. T.)

**9TH CAVALRY.** Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; D. E. Fort Union, N. M.; I. L. Fort Bliss, Tex.; K. Fort Garland, C. T.; F. H. M. Ft Stanton, N. M.; A. B. C. G. Fort Bayard, N. M.

*Detached Service.*—1st Lieut. M. B. Hughes, member, G. C.-M. Fort Craig, N. M., by par. 1, S. O. 199, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 4, Jan. 7, D. M.)

**10TH CAVALRY.** Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and D. L. Ft Concho, Tex.; A. G. I. Fort Sill, I. T.; H. Fort Davis, Tex.; B. Fort Duncan, Tex.; E. San Felipe, Tex.; F. K. M. Ft Clark, Tex.; C. Ft McKavett, Tex.

*Change of Station.*—Additional 3d Lieut. M. W. Day to Fort Concho, Tex. (S. O. 7, Jan. 8, D. T.)

*Detached Service.*—The telegraphic instructions to the C. O. Dist. of Nueces to send another company of 10th Cav. to report to C. O. Fort Concho, returning, as far as practicable, are confirmed (S. O. 5, Jan. 5, D. T.)

**1ST ARTILLERY.** Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and B. E. F. K. Fort Adams, R. I.; A. I. Fort Warren, Mass.; C. M. Fort Trumbull, Conn.; H. Fort Preble, Me.; D. L. Fort Independence, Mass.; G. Fort Monroe, Va.

*Detached Service.*—Capt. R. T. Frank, F. E. Taylor,

1st Lieuts. J. L. Sherman, J. W. MacMurray, W. P. Van Ness, 2d Lieut. H. M. Andrews, Additional 2d Lieut. D. Price, Jr., members, and 1st Lieut. E. K. Russell, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Adams, R. I., Jan. 14 (S. O. 8, Jan. 10, D. E.)

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, to apply for extension of one month, Major J. Mendenhall, Fort Warren, Mass. (S. O. 10, Jan. 12, D. E.)

**2ND ARTILLERY.** Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters and A. D. M. Fort McHenry, Md.; C. Fort Johnston, N. C.; E. P. G. L. San Antonio, Tex.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; I. Washington, D. C.; B. Fort Foote, Md.

*Change of Station.*—Corpl. J. Welby, Bat. D, now at Carlisle Bks, Penn., to Fort McHenry, Md. (S. O. 10, Jan. 12, D. E.)

*Detached Service.*—1st Lieut. N. Wolfe, member, and 1st Lieut. A. D. Schenck, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Johnston, N. C., Jan. 8 (S. O. 2, Jan. 2, D. S.)

1st Lieut. A. D. Schenck to the National Cemeteries at Newberne and Wilmington, N. C. (S. O. 3, Jan. 3, D. S.)

Capt. W. Dunn, Jr., member, G. C.-M. Fort Lyon, Colo., Jan. 23 (S. O. 6, Jan. 10, D. M.)

*Bread Ration.*—The ration of bread of Bat. B, Fort Foote, Md., will be increased to twenty and one-half ounces (S. O. 10, Jan. 12, D. E.)

*G. C.-M.*—The proceedings of the G. C.-M. at Fort Johnston, N. C., Dec. 28, in the case of Private T. Bartell, C, 2d Art., are set aside as null and void. The offence specified is that of disobedience of orders of a superior officer, of which a G. C.-M. has not jurisdiction (S. O. 5, Jan. 5, D. S.)

**3RD ARTILLERY.** Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters and C. D. L. M. Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Ft Monroe, Va.; E. I. Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H.; B. Fort Niagara, N. Y.; F. Fort Ontario, N. Y.; H. Madison Bks, N. Y.; K. Plattsburg Bks, N. Y.; G. Fort Schuyler, N. Y.

**4TH ARTILLERY.** Col. W. H. French.—Headquarters, B. C. E. L. Presidio, Cal.; H. K. Alcatraz Isl., Cal.; M. Fort Stevens, Or.; D. G. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. Fort Townsend, W. T.; F. Ft. San Jose, Cal.

*Detached Service.*—2d Lieut. H. A. Springett, Bat. D, Fort Canby, W. T., to Fort Stevens, Ore., for temporary duty with Bat. M (S. O. 192, Dec. 28, D. C.)

*Rejoin.*—1st Lieut. W. Everett will rejoin his proper station at Fort Canby, W. T. (S. O. 193, Dec. 31, D. C.)

**5TH ARTILLERY.** Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and E. F. I. Charleston, S. C.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. L. M. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; G. H. Fort Brooke, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.; D. Savannah, Ga.

*Detached Service.*—Capt. D. H. Kinzie, 1st Lieuts. A. W. Vogdes, J. E. Sawyer, members, G. C.-M. Fort Johnston, N. C., Jan. 8 (S. O. 3, Jan. 2, D. S.)

Major R. Arnold, Insp.-Gen., to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 7, Jan. 9, D. E.)

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, Capt. J. R. Brinckle, Fort Barrancas, Fla. (S. O. 4, Jan. 4, D. S.)

*Furlough.*—For three months, with permission to go beyond the sea, Corpl. P. Murphy, Bat. C (S. O. 8, Jan. 10, D. E.)

**1ST INFANTRY.** Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher.—Headquarters and A. C. E. I. Ft Randall, D. T.; B. G. Lower Brule Agency, F. H. K. Fort Sully, D. T.; D. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.

*Detached Service.*—Capt. R. H. Offley, F. Walker, 1st Lieuts. D. F. Callinan, R. G. Heiner, F. E. Pierce, R. Q. M., 2d Lieuts. D. M. Scott, J. J. O'Connell, L. Wilhelm, members, and 1st Lieut. A. Smith, Adj. J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Randall, D. T., Jan. 14 (S. O. 4, Jan. 7, D. D.)

Capt. L. Smith, 1st Lieut. T. Sharp, 2d Lieuts. M. Markland, M. P. Maus, members, G. C.-M. Standing Rock Agency, D. T., Jan. 17 (S. O. 4, Jan. 7, D. D.)

Capt. K. Bates, R. E. Johnston and T. M. Tolman, members, G. C.-M. Red Cloud Agency, D. T., Jan. 28 (S. O. 9, Jan. 12, D. D.)

Capt. L. Smith, member, G. C.-M. St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 8 (S. O. 9, Jan. 12, D. D.)

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, 1st Lieut. F. E. Pierce, R. Q. M., Fort Randall (S. O. 8, Jan. 12, D. D.)

**2ND INFANTRY.** Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and A. B. D. F. G. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; C. K. Mt. Idaho, I. T.; H. I. Spokane Falls, I. T.; E. Fort Colville, W. T.

**3RD INFANTRY.** Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters and A. C. E. F. K. Helena, M. T.; B. D. H. I. Missoula City, M. T.; G. Camp Baker, M. T.

*Detached Service.*—1st Lieut. M. C. Wilkinson, A. D. C., to Fort Vancouver, W. T. (S. O. 189, Dec. 24, D. C.)

*Leave of Absence.*—One month, to apply for extension of one month and for a further extension of two months, 2d Lieut. M. C. Wilkinson, A. D. C., Portland, Ore. (S. O. 190, Dec. 26, D. C.)

*Third Infantry Band Ball.*—The Helena Independent reports that the band of the 3d Inf. gave a ball, Dec. 28. It says: "The hall was decorated in a much handsomer manner than has ever before been witnessed in Montana, and showed that boys who wear the blue are not deficient in artistic taste. The music was very fine and the management unexceptionable. From some cause, probably because the people have been surfeited with amusements during the holidays, the attendance was not so large as was anticipated by those who had the management of the affair. However, the attendance was fair, and those who participated in the enjoyments of the evening seemed to be well pleased with the efforts put forth by the managers to make it a social success."

**4TH INFANTRY.** Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and G. K. Fort Bridger, W. T.; A. Fort Fred Steele, W. T.; C. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; D. Omaha Bks, Neb.; E. E. I. Cantonment Reno, W. T.; H. Camp Stambaugh; F. Fort Sanders, W. T.

**5TH INFANTRY.** Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Ft. Keogh, M. T.

*Detached Service.*—Capt. D. H. Brotherton, H. B. Bristol, 1st Lieut. F. D. Baldwin, T. H. Logan, 2d Lieuts. F. H. Hathaway, R. Q. M., W. H. C. Bowen,

C. B. Thompson, members, G. C.-M. Fort Keogh, M. T., Jan. 24 (S. O. 4, Jan. 7, D. D.)

Lieut.-Col. J. N. G. Whistler, member, G. C.-M. St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 8 (S. O. 9, Jan. 12, D. D.)

**6TH INFANTRY.** Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and E. F. G. I. Ft Buford, D. T.; A. Fort Rice, D. T.; B. Ft Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; H. K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.; C. Glendive, M. T.; D. Fort Peck, M. T.

*Detached Service.*—Capt. J. S. Poland, 2d Lieut. R. R. Stevens, members, G. C.-M. Fort Rice, D. T., Jan. 16 (S. O. 4, Jan. 7, D. D.)

Lieut.-Col. D. Huston, Jr., Capt. W. W. Sanders, J. W. Powell, Jr., T. Britton, 1st Lieut. N. Bronson, 2d Lieuts. R. T. Jacob, Jr., A. L. Wagner, B. A. Byrne, members, and 1st Lieut. J. F. Munson, J.-A. of G. C.-M. Fort Buford, D. T., Jan. 22 (S. O. 6, Jan. 9, D. D.)

*Recruits.*—50 were ordered to the 6th, Jan. 14.

**7TH INFANTRY.** Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and A. B. C. H. I. K. Fort Shaw, M. T.; G. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. E. Camp Baker, M. T.; F. Fort Benton, M. T.

**8TH INFANTRY.** Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.; F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; A. B. Camp Verde, A. T.; C. Camp McDowell, A. T.; K. Camp Lowell, A. T.; E. G. Camp Apache, A. T.; H. San Diego, Cal.; I. Cp. Grant, A. T.; D. Camp Thomas, A. T.

**9TH INFANTRY.** Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and B. G. H. I. Omaha Barrack, Neb.; K. Cantonment Reno, W. T.; A. Ft. McPherson, Neb.; C. Camp at Cheyenne Depot, W. T.; D. Sidney Bks, Neb.; K. Fort Sanders, W. T.

*Leave of Absence.*—Twenty days, Capt. A. S. Burt, Omaha Bks, Neb. (S. O. 3, Jan. 9, D. P.)

**10TH INFANTRY.** Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. B. C. F. I. Fort McKavett, Texas; D. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; E. Fort Richardson, Tex.; G. H. K. Fort Clark, Tex.

*Change of Station.*—The telegraphic instructions of Jan. 7 to the C. O. Dist. of Nueces directing to their proper station the three companies of the 10th Inf. (B. Bush's, C. Prime's, and I. Parke's), now on temporary duty in District, are confirmed (S. O. 6, Jan. 7, D. T.)

2d Lieut. C. S. Burbank to Fort McKavett (S. O. 7, Jan. 8, D. T.)

**11TH INFANTRY.** Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and A. D. E. G. I. K. Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; H. Fort Keogh, M. T.; B. C. F. Post No. 2, M. T.

*Detached Service.*—Capt. G. L. Choisy, member, G. C.-M. Red Cloud Agency, D. T., Jan. 28 (S. O. 9, Jan. 12, D. D.)

Col. W. H. Wood, member, G. C.-M. St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 8 (S. O. 9, Jan. 12, D. D.)

**12TH INFANTRY.** Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and C. D. F. Angel Island, Cal.; A. Camp Mojave, A. T.; E. Camp Gaston, Cal.; G. I. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; H. Cp. Halleck, Nev.; B. K. Benicia Bks, Cal.

**13TH INFANTRY.** Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Headquarters and A. D. H. I. Jackson Bks, La.; B. F. K. Baton Rouge Bks, La.; C. E. Little Rock Bks, Ark.; G. Mount Vernon, Ala.

*Confirmed.*—The journeys on public business, from Scranton to Wilkesbarre, Penn., and return, by 2d Lieut. S. N. Holmes, on the 5th and 14th of Sept., 1877 (S. O. 5, Jan. 14, M. D. A.)

*Recruits.*—25 were ordered to the 13th, Jan. 14.

**14TH INFANTRY.** Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. I. Camp Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; B. C. H. Fort Cameron, U. T.; K. Fort Hartsuff.

*Recruits.*—25 were ordered to the 14th, Jan. 14.

**15TH INFANTRY.** Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and D. K. Ft Wingate, N. M.; B. Ft Garland, C. T.; A. G. Fort Craig, N. M.; F. Ft Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Fort Marcy, N. M.; C. Fort Bliss, Tex.

*Recruits.*—50 were ordered to the 15th, Jan. 14.

**16TH INFANTRY.** Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headqrs. A. C. H. Fort Riley, Kas.; E. I. Fort Reno, I. T.; B. D. Fort Sill, I. T.; G. Fort Hays, Kas.; K. Fort Gibson, I. T.; F. Fort Wallace, Kas.

*Detached Service.*—Col. G. Pennypacker, Lieut.-Col. J. Van Vost, Major S. A. Wainwright, members, G. C.-M. Fort Lyon, Colo., Jan. 23 (S. O. 6, Jan. 10, D. M.)

*Rejoin.*—1st Lieut. M. Barber will return to his proper station, via Galveston, Tex. (S. O. 3, Jan. 3, D. T.)

*Recruits.*—25 were ordered to the 16th, Jan. 14.

*Company G.*—The Hays City Sentinel says of a ball given by this company, New Year's eve: "This will be long remembered as one of the most pleasant parties of the season. The large hall at Fort Hays was gorgeously decorated with tastefully arranged accoutrements of war, artistically worked mottoes and evergreen embellishments, and the ceiling and walls were tapestried with national flags. The whole accomplished an effect impossible to describe. A sumptuous supper was spread in the 'band quarters' and a room in the arsenal was set apart for liquid refreshments. A large number of people from the city and the entire garrison of the fort indulged in the dance, and a merry time was the result. One of the salient features of the entertainment was the superb music furnished by the orchestra of the 16th Infantry band. Accompanied by the regimental adjutant, this band, one of the best in the Army and the pride of the 16th, arrived in our city Sunday night, and in addition to playing for the dance favored our people with a public concert. To music loving folks the concert was a grand treat. Sixteen pieces—string, reed and brass—as fully under control of the leader as each muscle in human anatomy is under control of the brain, comprised the band, and for two hours the audience listened to sweet strains of music with rapt attention. We can not say too much in praise of this performance. It was music, rich, rare melodies, and would delight the ears of musical critics." A correspondent who sends this adds: "As far as the band is concerned, I must say that we had a grand old time of it; the good people of Hays City vied with each other in lavishing their hospitality upon us. We parted from them with the usual amount of cheering and good-byes; not taking into account the enormous amount of promises to write, etc. We were



accompanied upon the trip by the regimental adjutant, Capt. W. V. Richards. Our regimental commander, Gen. G. Pennypacker, and adjutant, are absent at present upon some military duty."

**17TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and B. D. I. Standing Rock Ay., D. T.; G. Fort Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; H. Fort Rico, D. T.; A. Fort Sisseton, D. T.; C. Fort Totten, D. T.; E. K. Fort Pembina, D. T.; F. Fort Snelling, Minn.

**Detached Service**.—Capt. E. P. Pearson, H. S. Howe, 2d Lieut. E. Chynoweth, members, and 2d Lieut. W. A. Mann, J. A. of G. C. M. Standing Rock Agency, D. T., Jan. 17 (S. O. 4, Jan. 7, D. D.)

Major R. E. A. Crofton, Capt. E. P. Pearson, members, G. C. M. St. Paul, Minn., Feb. 8 (S. O. 9, Jan. 12, D. D.)

1st Lieut. F. D. Garretty, 2d Lieut. J. D. Nickerson, members, G. C. M. Fort Totten, D. T., Jan. 22 (S. O. 9, Jan. 12, D. D.)

**Recruits**.—25 were ordered to the 17th, Jan. 14.  
**Standing Rock, D. T.**—The Indians at this agency had a "big time" on Christmas-day. Religious services were conducted by Fathers Jerome Hunt and Cladius Ebner, the music being furnished by members of the 17th Infantry band, one of whom played the organ. The altar boys were Indian youths. The next day the Indians had a grand dance in the hall. Just before the dance Thunder Hawk, John Grass, Big Head, and Young Two Bears, were made full chiefs, Old Two Bears abdicating in favor of his son.

**18TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and B. C. D. E. F. G. K. McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga.; H. I. Newport Bks, Ky.; A. Chattanooga, Tenn.

**Detached Service**.—Capt. E. R. Kellogg, J. K. Hyer, 1st Lieut. W. A. Miller, 2d Lieut. D. H. Floyd, members, and 1st Lieut. C. H. Cabanis, Jr., J. A. of G. C. M. Chattanooga, Tenn., Jan. 8 (S. O. 2, Jan. 2, D. S.)

2d Lieut. J. Anderson, member, G. C. M. Chattanooga, Tenn., by par. 1, S. O. 2, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 6, Jan. 7, D. S.)

**Leave Extended**.—1st Lieut. J. H. Baldwin, R. Q. M., McPherson Bks, Atlanta, Ga., one month (S. O. 4, Jan. 9, M. D. A.)

**Rejoin**.—2d Lieut. J. H. Todd will return to his proper station (S. O., Jan. 10, W. D.)

**19TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and B. H. K. Ft. Lyon, C. T. F. G. Ft. Dodge, Kas.; D. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; C. Ft. Elliott, Tex.; A. B. Camp Supply, I. T.

**Detached Service**.—1st Lieut. G. H. Cook, member, G. C. M. Fort Lyon, Colo., Jan. 23 (S. O. 6, Jan. 10, D. M.)

**Recruits**.—50 were ordered to the 19th, Jan. 14.

**30TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and B. D. G. I. K. San Antonio, Tex.; A. C. E. F. H. Fort Clark, Tex.

**Detached Service**.—Lieut.-Col. L. C. Hunt to the temporary command of the Post of San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 3, Jan. 3, D. T.)

**31ST INFANTRY**, Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and B. D. E. G. H. I. Fort Vancouver, W. T.; K. Camp Harney, Or.; C. Ft. Townsend, W. T.; F. Fort Klamath, Or.; A. Fort Boise, I. T.

**Lieut. E. R. Theller**.—The following are the concluding lines of some verses addressed to Lieut. Theller by W. A. Birch, and published in the *Alta California*:

Underneath him three horses have fallen in death;  
On the fourth he strives bravely to cling to his seat—  
But in vain—wounded, bleeding, and gasping for breath,  
From the saddle, disabled, he slides to his feet.  
But not conquered, with dogged, irresistible will,  
Though the ground at each step with his life's blood is stained—  
Reeling, staggering, fighting, he backs up the hill,  
Inch by inch, till the top ridge is brilliantly gained.  
But ah! what is it now brings that change o'er his face,  
And which fills, for a moment, his eyes with despair?  
O, ineffable shame! O, stupendous disgrace!  
Where there should have been success—the hillside is bare!

A quick, keen, searching glance makes it patent to him  
That his life he no longer can hope to defend;  
And so, bracing each muscle and nerving each limb  
For a last gallant effort, he waits for the end.  
But an instant in doubt he is suffered to dwell,  
For the savage fends, seeing him stand there at bay,  
And unaided, give vent to a hideous yell.  
As they swarm in, by hundreds, and fall on their prey.

And there, after the battle, his body was found,  
Reaching forward at those whom his arm had laid low;  
As if, even in death, still disputing the ground;  
With a smile on his lips and his face to the foe.

Brave, gallant heart! Long shall old comrades delight,  
When they speak of heroic deeds done in the past,  
To tell to the youngsters the tale of the fight  
In which Theller so valiantly fought to the last.  
And the friends, now lamenting, when time brings them  
peace,  
Shall rejoice at the honors that cleave to his name;  
And so, even his widow's dejection shall cease,  
When she reads of the acts that redound to his fame;  
For altho' she must mourn, in the midst of her grief,  
Every pulse of her heart shall be quickened with pride,  
As she hears of her warrior's epitaph brief:  
"Like a SOLDIER he lived, like a SOLDIER he died."

**32ND INFANTRY**, Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and A. C. D. H. Fort Wayne, Mich.; F. K. Fort Brady, Mich.; G. Fort Porter, N. Y.; E. Fort Mackinac, Mich.; I. Fort Gratiot, Mich.

**Recruits**.—25 were ordered to the 32d, Jan. 14.

**33RD INFANTRY**, Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and A. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; L. Fort Dodge, Kas.

**Detached Service**.—Lieut.-Col. R. I. Dodge, Capt. J. Henton, members, G. C. M. Fort Lyon, Colo., Jan. 23 (S. O. 6, Jan. 10, D. M.)

**Leave of Absence**.—One month, 2d Lieut. J. R. Claggett, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 4, Jan. 7, D. M.)

**Recruits**.—25 were ordered to the 33d, Jan. 14.

**34TH INFANTRY**, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A. B. D. Fort Clark, Tex.; E. H. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; F. Fort Duncan, Tex.

**Change of Station**.—Capt. J. W. Clous, is appointed

recruiting officer in San Antonio (S. O. 5, Jan. 5, D. T.)  
**Detached Service**.—1st Lieut. J. M. Thompson, 2d Lieut. W. H. W. James, additional members, G. C. M. Ringgold Bks, Tex., per par. 1, S. O. 217, from these Hdqrs (S. O. 6, Jan. 7, D. T.)

**35TH INFANTRY**, Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and A. H. I. Fort Davis, Tex.; C. D. F. Fort Stockton, Tex.; B. K. Ft. Clark, Tex.; G. Ft. Concho, Tex.; E. Fort Duncan, Tex.

**Officers Registered**.—At Hdqrs Mill. Div. Atlantic, Jan. 15: 2d Lieut. G. E. Sage, 5th Art.; 1st Lieut. P. B. Barnard, 5th Cav.; 1st Lieut. C. H. Rockwell, 5th Cav.

**National Cemetery**.—Permission to be absent from his duties for twenty days is granted Wm. A. Graham, Supt. of National Cemetery at Nashville, Tenn. (S. O. 7, Jan. 8, D. S.)

A LETTER has been received at this office for Gen. J. Kilpatrick.

**Enlisted Men Sentenced to Confinement**—when not otherwise specified, at Fort Leavenworth Military Prison.

M. Martin, H. 1st Art., desertion, 2 months, Post Guard-house.  
T. M. Lee, E. 20th Inf., drunk and disorderly, 6 months, Post Guard-house.

P. Fingleton, G. 18th Inf., drunk, 2 months, Post Guard-house.  
W. H. Steele, Depot Band, desertion, 5 years.

T. Power, Band 4th Cav., theft, 1 year.  
J. Corcoran, K. 3d Cav., desertion, 3 years.

Sergt. W. L. Umbles, A. 10th Cav., disobedience of orders and violn. 63d Art. War, 2 years.  
C. H. Gilmore, A. 10th Cav., disobedience of orders and violn. 63d Art. War, 1 year.

G. W. Fremont, A. 10th Cav., violn. 17th and 33d Art. War, 1 year.  
A. Nolan, A. 10th Cav., disobedience of orders, 1 year.

J. McInerney, F. 2d Inf., desertion, 4 months, Post Gd-house.  
J. Williams, K. 2d Inf., violn. 21st, 33d and 40th Art. War, 6 months, Post Guard-house.

M. Friel, K. 11th Inf., disorderly, 6 months, Post Guard-house.  
J. Costello, H. 7th Inf., violn. 33d and 33d Art. War, 3 months, Post Guard-house.

J. Bichler, K. 7th Inf., neglect of duty and drunk, 4 months, Post Guard-house.  
M. Crowley, G. 17th Inf., disorderly conduct, 1 month.

J. Ada, K. 6th Inf., theft and desertion, 3 years.  
A. F. Carlton, D. 7th Cav., desertion, 3 years.

E. Gorman, D. 9th Inf., desertion, 3 years.  
J. Post, I. 2d Inf., desertion, 3 years.

J. Mitchell, B. 2d Inf., violn. 33d Art. War, 4 months, Post Guard-house.  
J. Millard, F. 3d Art., violn. 39th Art. War, 2 months, Post Guard-house.

F. Rivers, H. 3d Art., desertion, 2 years.  
D. Rogers, F. 3d Art., violn. 33d Art. War, 3 months, Post Guard-house.

B. Clarke, H. 13th Inf., drunk and disorderly, 4 months, Post Guard-house.  
J. Skelley, H. 12th Inf., drunk and assault, 4 months, Post Guard-house.

G. Smith, I. 1st Cav., drunk, 3 months, Post Guard-house.  
H. Wegger, I. 1st Cav., assault, 3 months, Post Guard-house.

J. Lyons, I. 5th Cav., desertion, 3 months, Post Guard-house.  
I. C. Bennett, G. 2d Inf., 6 months.

#### Released from Confinement.

The following military prisoners, entitled to an abatement of five days per month for good conduct, were discharged from the Prison on the dates set opposite their names: L. McDuffy, Dec. 18, 1877; W. Parker, Dec. 19; W. Jackson, Dec. 20; W. H. Harrison and J. Riley, Dec. 21; M. Gavin, Dec. 24; D. Collins, Dec. 28; W. A. Brown, Dec. 29; J. Fishback, late D. 1st Cav., Dec. 11.

#### INDIAN AFFAIRS.

##### INDIAN BUREAU INVESTIGATION.

THE New York Herald gives an account of an interview with Secretary Schurz concerning the dismissal of Mr. Galpin of the Indian Bureau. Secretary Schurz is reported as saying that he asked the Secretary of War and Attorney-General for the detail of one officer each belonging to their respective departments, to serve as members of commission to investigate Mr. Galpin. The Secretary of War gave him Major Bradley, U. S. Army, and the Attorney-General Mr. McCammon, both officers of the highest character in their departments. He added Major Lockwood, chief clerk of the Interior Department, also an officer of excellent character and ability, for the purpose of having on the board one member conversant with the routine business of the office. Mr. Galpin was before the board for more than twenty days engaged in his own defence, examining and cross-examining witnesses upon the charges brought against him which were considered of any importance at all, and irregularities which had been discovered and with which he was connected. Mr. Galpin was dismissed "principally upon the testimony of one person alone, and that was himself. This, his own sworn testimony admitted that he had for nearly two months withheld from the knowledge of the department charges and specifications, supported by numerous affidavits, showing corrupt practices of the grossest character on the part of Indian agents and Indian contractors without giving any satisfactory reason therefor, it being his plain duty to communicate them at once to the head of the department, so as to render prompt action against the guilty persons possible. He withheld them while he was himself in temporary charge of Indian affairs and acting commissioner. As soon as these charges and specifications were transmitted to the Department of Justice the parties concerned were indicted without difficulty."

##### WHEREABOUTS OF SITTING BULL.

Colonel Macleod, Chief Magistrate of the British Northwest Territory, whose arrival at Helena, Mon., was announced by telegraph Jan. 15, reports that Sitting Bull and his band are still at the old quarters near Fort Walsh, have never crossed the line and have no desire to do so. The fugitive Nez Percés are with Sitting Bull. Sixty lodges of Sioux have recently crossed the line from the American side, and report that a majority of the Sioux intend crossing to British soil. No instructions have been received by the British authorities to assign Sitting Bull's band to any

reservation, nor has he been requested to move from his present quarters. The story regarding a white captive held by Sitting Bull Mr. Macleod discredits. The police have been continually in the Sioux quarters, and have failed to see a white man there. The Northwestern Indians are reported well satisfied. The British authorities have made treaties with all the tribes save a few lodges.

##### TROUBLE WITH BANNOCK INDIANS.

A despatch from Salt Lake, U. T., says: In November a man named Rhoden was killed by the Bannock Indians at Ross Fork, Idaho, and the Indians have been threatening trouble since. The murderer was captured Jan. 9, by Captain Bainbridge, commanding Fort Hall, since which the Indians have been more hostile than before. Col. John E. Smith, of the 14th Infantry, was sent to Fort Hall some time ago to induce the surrender of the murderer, but was unsuccessful. Major Hart with three companies of the 5th Cavalry, arrived at Ross Fork at daylight this morning, and together with three companies of the 4th Infantry, surrounded the encampment of the Bannocks, on Snake River, and demanded their surrender, which they did quietly. Fifty-five bucks, some arms, and 250 horses were taken.

##### MEXICAN BORDER TROUBLES.

A DESPATCH from Houston, Texas, says Gov. Hubbard has written a three column letter to President Hayes on the Rio Grande border affairs. He goes into details of the causes of the Mexican raids, and gives a history of the same for the last 20 years, including Cortina's capture of Brownsville in 1859. The Governor's specific charges are:

First—It has been a depredatory war.  
Second—That the custom-house officials have been murdered; custom houses taken and robbed; post-offices robbed and burned; hundreds of citizens killed, and some tortured. William McMahon, for instance, had his legs cut off, and was forced to walk on the stumps. Murdoch was chained, a harrow placed on him, and he was burned while in his own house, within five miles of Corpus Christi. Women have been made prisoners and subjected to treatment too horrible to mention.

Third—Millions of dollars worth of property have been taken from Texas owners, carried into Mexico, and sold in public markets.

Fourth—Mexico has furnished an asylum for the robbers, and a place of deposit for their stolen goods.

Fifth—The Mexican Government has been notified many times by ours of the existence of these evils, but she has not restrained her citizens, and she refuses to permit the United States to break up the hostile bands which commit the atrocities, and has declared an attempt to do so a cause for war.

Sixth—She has refused to execute the extradition treaty by not surrendering raiders who were themselves enemies of mankind, by breaking into the jail of Starr County, releasing prisoners therefrom, and mortally wounding our peace officers, and by turning loose prisoners under indictment for murder in Texas, and regularly demanded by our Commissioner of Extradition.

Seventh—She has afforded an asylum to Indians, and permitted them to use her territory to set on foot expeditions to invade territory of the United States, and to urge savage warfare upon the people of Texas, including within its scope every age and sex. Children have been captured in Texas, carried into Mexico and held as slaves.

Gov. Hubbard asserts that Texas does not want war, but simply protection from Mexican violence. He charges that the San Elizario mob, who shot Howard, McBride, and Atkinson to death, was composed largely of Mexican citizens. He says Mexico should make amends for crimes committed by her citizens.

##### THE CASE OF MAJOR RUNKLE.

THE following are the resolutions concerning Major Runkle and Dr. Draper, presented in the Senate by Mr. Conkling:

**Resolved**, That the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire and report whether any, and, if so, what action has recently been taken by any Department or officer of the Government designed to reinstate or restore Benjamin F. Runkle to the Army of the United States, and whether such action was warranted by law; also whether any payment, and, if so, what payment or payments of public moneys have been made to or on account of said Runkle, by whom made or authorized, and by whom received, from what fund made, and whether such payment was legal; and whether the United States is indebted or liable to said Runkle for pay or compensation as an Army officer; and also whether since an order of dismissal in 1873 (if such an order was made) said Runkle has been an Army officer, or has had a valid and legal claim for pay or compensation as such. Said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers.

**Resolved**, That the Committee on — be instructed to inquire into the alleged reinstatement or restoration of — Draper to the position formerly held by him in the Medical Corps of the Navy, and to report the facts touching his original appointment, any misconduct of which he was accused, the action, if any, of the Government or Navy Department thereon, his alleged resignation, and the facts relating thereto; whether he ceased to be an officer of the Navy and if so when; whether any, and if so what, proceeding or action designed to effect his reinstatement or restoration has been taken by any officer or Department of the Government; whether any money has been paid on behalf of the Government to said Draper or to his account, and, if so, by whom authorized and paid and by whom received and the amount thereof, and whether such action as has been taken was and is legal and warrantable. Said committee shall have power to send for persons and papers.

The Senate is considering whether it will commit the investigation to the committee on the Judiciary, or to the Military and the Naval Committees.

It is understood that the \$10,000 paid to Major Ran-



kle was taken from the surplus fund provided by paragraphs 3690 and 3691, R. S. Although the time within which accounts may be settled is limited by the latter of these sections to two years, the Secretary of the Treasury has interpreted them to allow him to go back further, as was done in the Runkle case, to the extent of five years under the application of accrued appropriations not "drawn against" which have gone to the credit of the surplus fund. When the case was first submitted to the Paymaster General, he returned the papers with a reference to an opinion of the Judge-Advocate-General, Holt, on the above mentioned sections which allows the President discretionary powers to order payments in such instances as were analogous to the Runkle claim. These were returned to the Paymaster General with the final indorsement of the Secretary of War, by direction of the President, stating that the General Court-martial sentence of Major Runkle never having been approved by the President of the United States was not carried into effect, and that, therefore, he had not ceased to be an officer of the U. S. Army. The account of Major Runkle was made out in due form on the usual voucher against the United States for officers' pay and went through the office of the Paymaster General in regular routine, being finally paid by the paymaster detailed for this department.

EX-LIEUTENANT-GENERAL D. H. HILL, of the Confederate army, commands a Bible class 200 strong, with its headquarters at Charlotte, N. C.

A MEMORIAL presented to the Pennsylvania Legislature, shows that the damage to property, in Pittsburg and the vicinity, by the riots last July, was \$3,000,000.

GEN. S. W. CRAWFORD, U. S. A., has published in the Philadelphia *Weekly Times*, a succinct narrative of the circumstances preceding the evacuation of Fort Sumter on the 13th of April, 1861.

THE arrival in Washington of Bvt. Lieut.-Col. Anson Mills, captain 3d Cavalry, and Mrs. Mills, and Bvt.-Major Henry B. Freeman, captain 7th Infantry, is reported. They are rooming together at 1319 F street.

THE *Herald* reports that great joy has been caused in Berlin, by the statement of Germany military critics, that Germany could easily invade England with 300,000 troops without serious opposition from the English fleet. Let her try it.

A WASHINGTON lawyer says he called at the White House with only a pair of slippers, a linen coat and no collar on, and so democratic are the Ohio people who occupy the White House that he was received with great ease. He ought to have been kicked down the front stoop.

THE first of a series of Army and Navy assemblies was given in Washington, Jan. 8. Mrs. Ricketts received, and among those reported present were Gen. Sherman and Gen. Van Vleet, Admiral Rowan, Gen. Emory, Gen. Alvord, Gen. Pelouze, Admiral Scott, Lieut. Turner, Tillman, Russell, Rowan, Green, Lowry, Reeves, Hamilton, Capt. Nokes, Lieut. and Mrs. Barber, Lieut. and Mrs. Kilbourne, Capt. and Mrs. Wilkes, Col. and Mrs. Anderson.

GENERAL CHARLES CLARK, ex-governor of Mississippi, died a few days ago at the age of sixty-eight. He served in the Mexican War as a volunteer, but was soon home invalided as a consumptive by the surgeons, and was not expected to live two years. He survived with but one lung to be twice left for dead on the field during the war of secession at Antietam and Baton Rouge, dying at last in the office of chief executive of his State.

GENERAL ROBERT PATTERSON entered his 87th year on the 12th of January. He was born in the County of Tyrone in 1792, came to Philadelphia at an early age, and engaged in mercantile pursuits. In 1812 he was commissioned 1st lieutenant of infantry and duly rose to a captaincy in 1814. He served during the Mexican war as major-general commanding a division. He commanded the Pennsylvania three months' volunteers at the time of the first battle of Bull Run, and was mustered out at the end of his commission, July 23, 1861.

AMONG the marriages recently reported are those of Bvt. Maj. Joseph P. Sanger, capt. 1st Artillery; Lieut. Augustus C. Taylor, 4th Artillery; Commander Francis J. Higginson, U. S. N., and Ensign Austin M. Knight, U. S. N. Major Sanger was married Dec. 27 to Miss Fanny E. Kent, the daughter of a well known resident of Bay Ridge, Long Island. Among those present at the ceremony were Gens. Upton and Forsyth and Majors Twining of the Engineers, and McKee of the Ordnance. Lieut. Tyler, Jan. 3, espoused Miss Nellie Osgood, daughter of Dr. Charles Osgood, of Norwich, Conn., where the wedding was the sensation of the day, one of the wedding presents reported being a check for \$50,000. Commander Higginson was married Jan. 5, at Cold Spring-on-Hudson, to Miss Grace G. Haldane, daughter of the late John H. Haldane. Commander Higginson and his bride sailed last Thursday in the *Ohio* from Philadelphia for Europe. Ensign Knight was married Jan. 3, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to Miss Alice Tobey, a step-daughter of Governor Laddington, of that State.

A SPECIAL despatch to the Boston *Globe*, dated Washington, Jan. 6, says: A despatch from Lieutenant F. V. Green, dated Nov. 22, 1877, at the Russian headquarters at Bogot, Bulgaria, gives many interesting details in the tactical operations of the Russian forces in closing up their lines of investment of Plevna. General Gourko's assault with the Paul, Finland and Moscow regiments and the Grenadiers and Rifle Brigade on a fort near Gorni-Dubrink, garrisoned by 4,000 Turks, is represented as fearful in the determination of the assaulting party and in the dreadful casualties attending their long, fruitless, but in the end, successful, efforts. The Russians lost 157 officers, including every chief of brigade and regiment, and nearly three thousand men. After his surrender, Medadvi Pasha stated that if the Russian artillery fire had continued he would not have surrendered, but that the Russian assault was too early. In the assault on the redoubt at Telis the Russians were repulsed, and their dead and wounded were left upon the field. The Turks left their works and horribly mutilated the Russian wounded, cutting off their ears, hands and noses, and lighting fires upon their stomachs. This statement is on the authority of Dr. Draper, an English surgeon captured at Telis. For his gallant service in the operations of the eight days preceding the date of Lieutenant Green's despatch, General Gourko was presented with "the sabre with diamonds" from the Emperor, the highest military decoration. Skobeloff, "the fire-eater," distinguished in the numerous engagements around Plevna, received two serious steel wounds in an assault on a work east of Looca, but, despite these, remained on the field superintending the operations of his troops.

## THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, *President and Com'dr-in-Chief*  
RICHARD W. THOMPSON, *Secretary of the Navy*  
JOHN W. HOGG, *Chief Clerk*

### BUREAU OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

YARDS AND DOCKS—Rear-Admiral Jno. G. Howell.  
NAVIGATION—Rear-Admiral Daniel Ammen.  
EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore R. W. Shufeldt.  
ORDNANCE—Commodore Wm. N. Jeffers.  
MEDICINE AND SURGERY—Surgeon-General Wm. Grier.  
PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING—P. M. G. Geo. F. Cutter.  
STEAM ENGINEERING—Eng.-in-Chief Wm. H. Shock.  
CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Constructor John W. Easby.

### FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.

EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral W. E. Le Roy.  
ASIATIC STATION—Rear-Admiral T. H. Patterson.  
NORTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Alex. Murray.  
SOUTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Preble.  
SOUTH ATLANTIC—Commodore Edw. T. Nichols.  
NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral S. D. Trenchard.

### FLAG OFFICERS ON SHORE DUTY.

NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, Supt.  
NAVAL ASYLUM, PHILADELPHIA—Rear-Admiral J. R. M. Mullany.

NAVAL ACADEMY—Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers.

### COMMANDANTS NAVY YARDS.

Commodore E. R. Colbourn, Navy-yard, Mare Island.  
Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, Boston, Mass.  
Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, " New York.  
Commodore John C. Feibiger, " Washington, D.C.  
Commodore J. Blakely Creighton, " Norfolk, Va.  
Commodore Pelree Crosby, " League Island, Penn.  
Commodore John Guest, " Portsmouth, N. H.  
Captain George E. Belknap, " Pensacola, Fla.  
Commodore D. McNeill Fairfax, " New London.

### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Ranger* and *Palos* at last accounts were at Shanghai.

THE *Savator* sailed from Norfolk, Jan. 12, for Samana Bay, San Domingo.

THE *Keersarge* was put out of commission at Portsmouth, N. H., Jan. 15.

THE *Gettysburg* was at Valetta, Malta, Dec. 27, where she had been receiving some repairs at the British dockyard.

THE *Monocacy* left Kobe, Nov. 30, for Shanghai. Thence she proceeds to Hong Kong and Siam, and returns to Hong Kong about the middle of January.

THE storeship *Supply*, Commander Wm. A. Kirkland, commanding, was put in commission at New York, Jan. 14. She will be ready to receive freight Jan. 16.

THE *Tennessee* left Yokohama, Dec. 4, for Shanghai, to touch at Kobe and Nagasaki, and thence to Hong Kong. The Admiral has decided to send her home by the Suez Canal route.

THE Examining Board, of which Rear-Admiral Rowan is president, reconvened at Washington Jan. 15. Medical Director Lansdale becomes senior member of the Medical Board of Examiners.

THE *Alert* was at Yokohama Dec. 4, and would remain during the absence of the flagship. She was to be docked at Yokosuka about Dec. 17, to clean and paint bottom, and effect slight repairs to machinery.

THE *Powhatan* will soon leave Norfolk on a cruise among the Windward Islands and along the Spanish main—visiting St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Port France, Trinidad, Puerto Cabello, Curaçoa, Santiago de Cuba and Havana.

THE Norfolk *Virginian* says: "The faithful old messenger Jonah Brown, who has been in the employ of the Navy-yard more than half a century, died from a stroke of paralysis Jan. 4. Everybody regrets his demise, as he was a most worthy dorkie."

ACCORDING to the *China Mail* the Admiral's galley of H. M. S. *Audacious* has been beaten in a race by the Commodore's galley of the *Victor Emanuel*, manned by Chinese. The cup of the British tar's misery must be full.

CAPTAIN AUG. P. COOKE relieved Comdr. Byron Wilson of the command of the receiving ship *St. Louis* at League Island, Jan. 9. On the same day, Captain O. C. Badger relieved Captain Cooke of the command of the *Constitution*.

THE arrival of the *Plymouth* at Key West from Aspinwall has been reported by telegraph. From there she goes to Port Royal. She reached Aspinwall from Puerto Plata, Dec. 20, having left the latter port Dec. 14, where Captain Barrett investigated the imprisonment of an American citizen, Mr. Lithgow.

THE *Ashuelot* was at Tientsin, China, November 9. Great destitution prevails throughout the provinces of Chantung, Chansi and Hownan, which contain about 100,000,000 inhabitants, and great loss of life and suffering is anticipated during the year. The city of Tientsin is thronged with crowds of indigent people. The *Ashuelot* was going to Chefoo, as winter would set in and close Tientsin about Nov. 25.

THE *Scientific American* published a description of a patent torpedo guard, which consists of horizontal pipes curved around the hull of a vessel at a suitable distance to protect her against the effect of the explosion. The pipes are connected so that they can be filled with air to increase buoyancy, or with water to increase draught.

THE Norfolk *Virginian* says: "Commander Green, the popular executive officer of the receiving ship *Franklin*, who commanded the expedition to recover bodies from the wreck of the *Huron*, was summoned to Washington by telegraphic orders yesterday and left for that city last night. We believe that Com-

mander Green is to appear before the committee to report upon the bill to increase the appropriation for the life saving service on the Kitty Hawk coast. None is better able to testify upon this subject, and we have no hesitation in saying that his evidence will be in favor of an increase of the life saving service fund for that district. All the monitor fleet in James River will be moved up about four miles so as to be near Clairmont wharf, on account of heretofore having to send several miles for the mails and provisions."

THE Norfolk *Virginian* says: Since the new administration began persons residing in the vicinity of the different Navy-yards, having personal complaints against the employees therein, have annoyed the Secretary of the Navy by writing to him, and making charges to such an extent that the Department has concluded to send to the commandants of the different yards for their investigation of any charges that may be made against the employees under them. Charges of indebtedness and personal charges of the most scandalous character, sometimes so disgusting that no notice can be taken of them, have poured in from all sides. In many cases the charges have been preferred over anonymous signatures, to which, of course, no attention has been paid. It is no more than proper that the commandants of the Navy-yards should have supervision over their employees, and it is hoped that they will see that this system of abuse is ameliorated.

MISS SOPHIA CRACROFT, the niece of Sir John Franklin and the representative of the family, has written to the Naval Observatory, inquiring as to some silver spoons bearing a crest which identifies them as belonging to Sir John and which were purchased by U. S. Consul Mullen, of St. Johns, N. F., of a sailor, Thos. Barrett, belonging to the wrecked bark *A. Houghton*, by whom they were recovered from the *Equimaux*, Repulse Bay. Miss Cracroft has been informed that these relics are at her disposition on her application to the State Department. Prof. Nourse, of the Naval Observatory, has received a letter from Mr. Webster, U. S. Consul at Sheffield, England, making inquiries about the sailor referred to, Thos. Barrett, who came in from the wrecked whaler in the schooner *Abbie* and brought, it is said, three spoons. It is very desirable to learn where this man now is. Further interesting information may possibly lead to the recovery of relics of the Franklin expedition even at this date, which not only would be valuable to his relatives and to all Arctic explorers, but may be of much higher interest as giving a clue to the whereabouts of the long lost records.

COMDR. WM. E. FITZBUGH reports to the Department, in a letter dated at Aden, Arabia, Dec. 14, 1877, the arrival of the *Monongahela* at that port. The ship left Suez Dec. 4, experienced calms and occasional variable airs to the lat. of 21 deg. North. From thence to the straits of Bab-el-Mandel moderate and occasional strong breeze from about S. S. E., which required the passage to be made under steam. The temperature of the Red Sea from Suez to the latitude of Jiddah was about 85 deg. during the day, varying little at night, and much more oppressive than experienced in other parts of the world of the same temperature. From Jiddah to the straits of Bab-el-Mandel the temperature was about the same, but, owing to the wind, was not unpleasant. Comdr. Fitzbugh thinks that the weather is not much more oppressive in the Red Sea than in certain parts of the West Indies, and that there are few or no dangers to be encountered in simply making the passage through the sea. Steamers should fill up with coal to their full capacity before leaving Port Said, where there is one of the largest and best coaling stations in the world. There is no coaling station to be relied on between Port Said and Aden. The *Monongahela* would leave Aden Dec. 18 or 19, and reach Bombay about Jan. 1. All well on board.

A NEWPORT correspondent of the Boston *Globe* says: "Commo. J. A. Howell, U. S. N., inventor of the torpedo bearing his name, which is now on trial at the torpedo station, has taken apartments at the Perry House. The principle of the torpedo explained is the one that governs the gyroscope. 'A body revolving around an axis, when solicited to revolve about another axis, takes up motion about an intermediate axis, and the angular motion of the first axis, and the system to which it is connected, is less than the soliciting force would have produced had the wheel not been revolving.' The deviating forces which act on a torpedo when being launched from a vessel under way can thus be made to produce a minimum deviating effect. Although this principle may be depended on for keeping the torpedo in any given vertical plane, it does not answer the other necessary qualities of a successful movable torpedo, which are rapid motion in any given horizontal line of the vertical plane. It is hoped, however, that in restricting the motion of the torpedo to any given vertical plane the most difficult portion of the problem has been solved, and that the two other necessary qualifications will be determined by further experiment." The trials at Newport of this torpedo have not thus far succeeded the torpedo going everywhere but where it was expected to.

FROM on board the *Vandalia*, Palermo, Dec. 26, 1877, a correspondent writes as follows: "The *Vandalia* arrived here from Naples a few days ago, and



General Grant was received with salutes and all the honors, and was called upon by the officials and given the freedom of all palaces and places on the island. Palermo is a beautiful city and full of charming ladies, among them the graceful daughters of Professor Lyman of Yale College. The Professor looks as handsome as an old man, as he did when as a youth he taught his pupils the wonders of astronomy. The Doctor and his daughters are here for the winter. On Christmas-day, General Grant and his party were entertained by the ward-room mess of the *Vandalia* at dinner, and a very enjoyable occasion was the result. After the dinner Mrs. Grant was handed a beautiful box full of choice sugar plums and sweets, the gift of the officers, to remind the madame (who is esteemed by all for her amiability and Christian kindness) of Christmas time at home. A green tree full of dancing lights made the ward room have a gala aspect and the beams and hatchways were festooned with boughs and evergreens. It strikes me with wonder when I look at General Grant, so modest and quiet is his bearing, and it is hard to realize that it was he who led our armies to victory and proved to his country a second Washington. The General is very pleasant and talkative and speaks without reserve of his campaigns and of the character of the different generals. He has a wonderful memory and can tell the names of most of the officers who served with him, high and low, during the war and in the battles of Mexico. Wherever we go he is received with the greatest attention. At Naples the troops were reviewed, and generals and admirals, prefects and distinguished citizens, crowded the ship's decks. The visit to Vesuvius and Pompeii gave the General great pleasure. In Palermo one of the best streets in the new part of the town is named Lincoln Avenue, after our martyr, and I would not be surprised the next opened will be called Grant Boulevard, in honor of our great republican General. We leave here to-day for Malta, where great ceremonies await the General's arrival. All well on board."

THE Secretary of the Navy has received despatches from Rear-Admiral Patterson, dated on board his flagship, the *Tennessee*, at Yokohama, Japan, Dec. 3, 1877. The admiral states that following the custom of his predecessors he signified his desire, through our minister, to be presented to his Majesty the Emperor of Japan. On the 23d of November he transmitted through Minister Bingham, at the request of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, the names of the officers he desired to have accompany him, and also the text of the remarks he proposed to make on the occasion. On the 29th he received from Mr. Bingham the information that his Majesty would receive himself and suite on the following day at 11 o'clock A. M. On that day, by the early train he proceeded to Tokio, with Capt. J. Young, chief of staff; Commander Robert Boyd, commanding the U. S. S. *Albatross*; Fleet Engineer Charles H. Loring, Fleet Surgeon D. Kindleberger, Fleet Paymaster J. A. Smith, Lieut. R. Walnwright, principal aide; Fleet Secretary Oscar G. Sawyer, Lieut. W. S. Cowles, Lieut. W. W. Kimball, Midshipman George C. Foulk, aide. At the railway station at Tokio they found carriages in waiting, which had been kindly provided by Mr. Bingham, to take them to the legation, where they were hospitably received by the American minister, and the Secretary of Legation, Mr. Sterns. From thence they proceeded, in company with Mr. Bingham in carriages, to the Palace Akasaka, belonging to the Empress Dowager, where the Emperor now resides. Entering the palace, a modest, unpretending structure, one story high, they were conducted to a reception room, furnished in European style, with an open fireplace, where they were received by his excellency, Iwashiro Munenori, minister of foreign affairs, his excellency, Toki Daiji, grand chamberlain, and other officials of the imperial household. After a few moments of friendly conversation it was announced that his majesty was ready to receive them, when they were conducted through a long and narrow corridor, which terminated at the entrance to the audience chamber, at the head of which, attired in the uniform of a colonel of Hussars of the Russian army, stood the Emperor of Japan. On entering this room and approaching his Majesty, the party bowed repeatedly, which he acknowledged. Forming a line, facing his Majesty, with Mr. Bingham on the right, near the Emperor, our minister formally presented the rear-admiral and staff in these words: "By your Majesty's distinguished favor, I have the honor to present Admiral Patterson, United States Navy, and the gentlemen of his staff, also officers of the Navy of the United States of America."

Addressing the admiral and officers, the Emperor replied: "I am happy to see you, and hope that your sojourn in the Empire may be agreeable to you."

The admiral then made a brief address, as follows: "It is very gratifying to have the honor of this presentation to his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, and the privilege of expressing, in person, the good wishes entertained by myself and all under my command for the welfare of his Majesty and his people. The President of the United States will learn with pleasure, through the medium of the envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States, near his Majesty's court, that this friendly audience has been extended to myself and suite."

After which Mr. Bingham thanked his Majesty, in the name of the Government, for the courtesies he was pleased to show officials of his country, and for the many acts of kindness extended to him personally.

The audience then terminated, and the American party facing the Emperor and bowing withdrew, returning to the chamber of the minister of foreign affairs, where after drinking a cup of tea they took their leave

and returned to the residence of the American minister, and were pleasantly entertained by him at lunch.

It was remarked that the reception was given some minutes prior to the time fixed for it, which was an indication of an intended compliment on the part of the Emperor.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

### REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE

#### ORDERED.

JAN. 9.—Medical Inspector George Peck and Surgeon C. J. Cleborne, to examination for promotion.

JAN. 10.—Captains Wm. N. Jeffers, Edward Simpson and Wm. G. Temple, Lieutenant-Commander John J. Read, Lieutenants Chas. A. Schetty and John E. Winn, Masters Chas. A. Clark and D. H. Mahan, to examination for promotion.

JAN. 11.—Lieutenant-Commander F. W. Dickins, to duty at the Naval Academy on the 1st February.

JAN. 12.—Gunner George Dann, to the receiving ship *Franklin*, at Norfolk, Va.

JAN. 14.—Passed Assistant Engineer G. M. L. Macarty, to duty as assistant to the Chief Engineer at the Navy-yard, Boston, on the 23d January.

JAN. 15.—Lieutenant-Commander Frederick Pearson and Ensign John C. Fremont, Jr., to examination for promotion.

Captain D. B. Harny, to hold himself in readiness for the command of the *Plymouth*.

Assistant Engineer A. B. Canaga, to the *Michigan*.

Gunner Cornelius Dugan, to the *Vandalia*, European Station.

#### DETACHED.

JAN. 9.—Lieutenants Charles T. Force and Daniel W. Davis, from the receiving ship *Independence*, and ordered to the *Tuscarora*.

Master Landon P. Jonett, from the *Canonicus*, and ordered to the *Enterprise*.

Ensign Frederick Tyler, from the *Enterprise*, and ordered to the *Canonicus*.

Cadet Midshipman Philip V. Lunsdale has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Plymouth* on the 26th December, and has been placed on sick leave.

JAN. 10.—Assistant Surgeon Wm. H. Rash, from the receiving ship *Colorado*, and placed on waiting orders.

JAN. 12.—Gunner Wm. A. Ferrier, from the receiving ship *Franklin* on the reporting of his relief, and placed on waiting orders.

JAN. 14.—Chaplain E. W. Hager, from the training ship *Minnesota*, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Norfolk.

Passed Assistant Engineers C. F. Nagle, from the Navy-yard, Boston, on the 31st January, and placed on waiting orders.

Boatswain Edward Kenney, from the Constitution, and ordered to the receiving ship *St. Louis*.

Boatswain Edward Bonnell, from the receiving ship *St. Louis*, and ordered to the Constitution.

JAN. 16.—Medical Inspector Thomas J. Turner, from duty as member of the Examining and Rotting Board, and will resume his duties as a member of the Naval Medical Examining Board.

Ensign Winslow Alderdice, from the training ship *Minnesota*, at New York, and ordered to the receiving ship *St. Louis*, at the Navy-yard, League Island, Pa.

### LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Commander Henry Erben, attached to the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., for three weeks from January 23.

### APPOINTED.

Medical Director R. T. Maccona has been appointed president and Medical Directors Philip Lunsdale and F. M. Gannell members of a board for the examinations, preliminary to promotion, of Medical Inspector George Peck and Surgeon C. J. Cleborne.

### REVOKED.

The orders of Chaplain E. K. Rawson, to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, and ordered to the training ship *Minnesota*, at New York.

### LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General for the week ending January 16, 1878:

Ivory Webber, second class fireman, December 23, Naval Hospital, Mare Island, Cal.

### FOR THE SUFFERERS BY THE HURON.

#### HEADQUARTERS 4TH INFANTRY.

FORST BRIDGER, WY. T., Jan. 8, 1878.

Messrs. W. C. and F. P. Church:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to forward herewith a paymaster's check for \$92.50, the amount subscribed by officers and men of this post for "the relief and benefit of the widows and orphans of the officers and men of the United States Service lost by the wreck of the U. S. steamer *Huron*, and of the widows and orphans of such men not in the U. S. service as lost their lives in attempt to rescue the crew of the said *Huron*." The money to be distributed in accordance with the rules adopted and governing in the distribution of the "Custer Massacre Subscription." I enclose the list of subscribers to this fund.

I am, gentlemen, etc.,

F. F. FLINT,

Colonel 4th Infantry.

The list is as follows:

Col. F. F. Flint, \$30; Asst. Surgeon J. W. Brewer, \$5; 1st Lieut. and Adj. T. E. True, \$5; 1st Lieut. and R. Q. M., John Scott, \$5; 2d Lieut. A. B. Crittenden, \$5; Sergt. Major J. E. Rust, \$1; Corp. M. O. Donnell, \$1; Privates J. K. Seagraves \$1, E. Kimmer \$2, W. K. Watt \$2, W. Link \$1; Sergt. P. Riell, \$2; Private J. Englan, \$1; Trumpeter W. Gannon, \$1; 1st Sergt. H. Osborn, \$2; Privates D. Connell \$2, W. Hall \$1, P. Galvin \$1; Sergt. J. Donovan, \$2; Privates J. O'Brien \$1, A. S. Lunt \$2; Corporal P. J. Connell, \$1; Trumpeter F. J. Whelan, \$1; Privates C. T. Reilly \$1, R. M. Whelan \$1; Corp. A. Miller, \$2; Sergt. H. Shields, \$2; Privates O. Morgan \$1, H. Mosher \$1, M. Coute-worth \$2, C. Fields \$2; Sergt. J. Turner, \$2; Trumpeter J. Gill, \$2; Privates S. D. Peters \$2, W. Cullen \$1; Sergeant J. Kock, \$2; Corp. J. C. Deane, \$1; Privates J. Wilson \$1, J. Wood \$1, B. Kramer \$2; 1st Sergt. C. Bahr, \$1; Private W. Davis, \$1; Chief Musician F. A. Gast, \$2.50; Principal Musicians R. White \$1, R. Schmidt \$1; Private J. Gutjahr, \$1. Total, \$92.50.

THE SIGNAL SERVICE.—In behalf of the Chief Signal Officer, Lieut. H. H. C. Dunwoody has written a letter to Mr. R. B. Forbes, of Boston, in which he says: "The Chief Signal Officer, although fully appreciating the great good to result from a proper increase in the number of cautionary signal stations, cannot make this increase if Congress continues to reduce his annual estimate for the support of the Service. Every harbor should be connected by telegraph with some neighboring signal station, and thus secure the advantage of the timely warnings of storms. A line of telegraph should extend along the coast, connecting with the Central Office in Washington. Such line has been constructed by the Service and now extends along the New Jersey coast, connecting with this city through Philadelphia, and thence along the coast of North Carolina to Cape Hatteras, Cape Lookout, Wilmington, and Smithville. The value of this line has recently been proved by the rapid communication of the news of the *Huron* disas-

ter, and all despatches coming from a station which opened on the Signal Service Telegraph Line immediately opposite the wreck, by one of the Signal Service Observers, who was so ordered from a near station. This sea coast lines should extend from Maine to Florida, thus completely guarding the coast, and, with a just appreciation of the good to obtain, the Chief Signal Officer is confident that those to be most benefited by the extension of the service would use every effort to secure for the support of this service at least the amount called for by a careful estimate."

## TECHNICAL EXPRESSIONS

### IN USE AT THE UNITED STATES NAVAL ACADEMY.

Compiled for "Fug Ends," and Considered Complete.

Ad.—The Admiral; Superintendent.  
Analytical—Analytical Geometry.  
Anchor—One of the last in a class.  
Bear a hand—(See *Shake a Leg*).  
Bilge—To be dropped or dismissed.  
Bliger—A dismissed cadet.  
Bone—To bone, to study.  
Boning for Stripes—Trying to stand high.  
Bootlick—A sycophant.  
Boys—Servants.  
Break—To break a cadet officer, to reduce him to ranks.  
Bust—A allure.  
Bust frold, or Frigid—A bad failure; a total failure.  
Case—To take a case, to blush.  
Catch on—To catch on, to understand.  
Cheek—(See *Gall*).  
Chem—Chemistry.  
Choke a luff—To cause to hush.  
Cit—A citizen.  
Cits—Citizens' clothes.  
Cold—Hopeless; a cold "bilger."  
Corpse-man—The surgeon.  
Corpse-mill—The hospital.  
Gram—To study hard.  
Grap—To sit up after "taps" to "bone."  
Demerits—Record of misconduct.  
Diamond—Designation of rank worn by cadet petty officers.  
Duff—A kind of pudding.  
E. D.—Extra duty; extra drill, the elective course in infantry on Saturdays.  
Exam—Examination.  
Fat—Fatigue, in speaking of dress.  
Fem—A woman; young lady; girl.  
First Class—Highest class.  
"Seniors."  
Four—A perfect mark.  
Fourth Class—Lowest class, "Freshmen."  
Frap—To frap a mark, to receive it; to frap a thing, to do it well.  
Freaching—Going beyond limits without permission.  
Fresh—A green.  
Frigid—(See *Cold*).  
Fume—To smoke.  
Gall—Undue precociousness.  
Gathered in—Caught; reported.  
Give us a Choke—To stop.  
Gobbled—Caught as in a scrape.  
Gouge—A paper intended to be read in the section room without the knowledge of the instructor. To gouge, to receive unauthorized assistance.  
Gugag—Bugle; the call to studies.  
Gun-fire—The firing of a gun on board the *Santee*, at revellie and 9:30 P. M.  
Gym—Gymnastics; gymnasium.  
Hazing—(See *Running*).  
Holy Joe—The chaplain.  
June Bug—Cadet entering in June.  
Knock—(See *Frap*).  
Knock Off—To cease.  
Latent Memory—Gouges.  
Leave—Summer furlough (?).  
List—The sick list.  
Marine—Sea soldier.  
Math—Mathematics.  
Meditation Hour—From 3 to 4 P. M. Sundays.  
Mess—Meals.  
Mess Hall—Dining hall.  
Mid or Middy—Midshipman.  
Mystery—Hash.  
One Ten—One mark above zero.  
Oregon—The cit-making ma-

chine of the Calculus Department.

Orgies—Midnight feasts and revels.

Paps—Cigarette papers; also "gouging" papers.

Piebs—(See *Youngster*).

Post—A list, exhibited on the bulletin-board on Saturdays, of cadets having unsatisfactory averages in their studies for the week. To get posted, to have one's name posted.

Prob—Problem.

Quarantine—Deprivation of leave.

R. P.—Reserved pay.

Reck or Req—A requisition for articles needed from the store.

Reveille—Morning call.

Running—Initiating youngsters.

Santee—The ship to which cadets are sent to stand watch.

Santed—Confinement on board the *Santee*.

Sat—Satisfactory, as in studies.

Sat on—Reprimanded.

Savez—Understanding.

Second Class—Junior class.

Semi Ann—Semi-annual examination.

Sep—Cadet entering in September.

Shake a Leg—Be in a hurry.

Shake it up—To be in a hurry; to do well.

Skeetool—Called by the outside world *schedule*.

Skinny—Any study in the Department of Physics and Chemistry.

Skylarking—Scuffling; playing.

Smoke—A class book.

Snaag—To snag, to catch one breaking the regulations.

Snide—Counterfeit; possessing poor qualities.

Sot on—Snubbed.

Speck—(See *Spot*).

Spoon—Sweetheart; lady love.

Spooney—To make love.

Spooney Letter—A love letter.

Spooney Man—A ladies' man.

Spot—A demerit; a report. To spot, to report.

Spread—A feast in quarters.

Spuds—Potatoes.

Stag—A dance for practice, attended only by the cadets.

Star—One who gets 85 per cent. of the maximum multiple in the studies of his class for the year.

Striper—One who wears stripes.

Stripes—Designation of rank worn by cadet officers.

Supp—A cadet, superintendent of building or floor.

Swell—Very stylish.

Taps—Three beats of the drum, the signal to extinguish lights at 10 P. M.

Third Class—Sophomore class.

Tictacs—Infantry tactics.

Tobs—Tobacco.

Toney—(See *Swell*).

Trig—Trigonometry.

Turn back—One who has been continued in the same class.

Turn in, and out—Go to bed, and get up.

Twirl—To handle or to pass.

Two-five—The lowest "sat" mark, "four" being maximum.

Unsat—Unsatisfactory.

Up on the Tree—Posted.

Watchman—Naval Academy policeman.

Wooden—Low in studies.

Youngster—A new cadet; a fourth classman.

Zero—Complete failure.

FARRAGUT AS A MIDSHIPMAN.—At the last meeting of the New York Commandery of the Military Order L. L., Mr. Loyall Farragut read a most interesting diary, giving extracts from a diary kept by his father during his service as midshipman on board the *Essex*, Capt. David Porter, at the time of her fatal encounter in Valparaiso harbor Feb. 27, 1814, with the English men-of-war *Phoebe*, 36, and *Cherub*, 20, who, in violation of the Chilean neutrality, attacked her when she had lost her mainmast mast in a squall, and was returning to port to repair damages. Of the 235 men on the *Essex* who went into that fight only 75 effective ones remained at the end, while her antagonists lost only five killed and ten wounded. The defense of the *Essex*, wrote Capt. Porter at the time, "has not been less honorable to her officers and crew than the capture of an equal force; and I now consider my situation less unpleasant than that of Commodore Hillyar, who in violation of every principle of honor and generosity, and regardless of the rights of nations attacked the *Essex* in her crippled state within pistol shot of a neutral shore, when for six weeks I had daily offered him fair and honorable combat." Porter in his journal says that Hillyar with tears in his eyes said to him: "My dear Porter, you know not the responsibility that hung over me with respect to your ship. Perhaps my life depended on taking her." Mr. Farragut's paper, which adds a valuable chapter to the history of this naval engagement, will be preserved in the archives of the Order, and we hope will speedily find its way into print.



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humbly craved Permission to shelter his Nose in the Interior.  
The Children of the Desert, moved with Compassion, would have  
admitted the thin End of the Camel, had not one of their Num-  
ber (whose Motto was ever "Up and Bedouin"), with the Cry,  
"I know what a Mother-in-Law is Myself!" remonstrated with  
the Bedouinary through the Medium of a Tent-peg and compelled  
it to seek Shelter elsewhere.  
*Moral*—*Ce n'est que la première Ma qui Coule.* (Resist the  
Mother-in-Law and she will fly from you.)

THE Senate committee have very wisely recom-  
mended the immediate passage of the bill providing  
for the removal of the Naval Observatory out of the  
malarious swamp in which it has been too long  
located. The committee say: "That a thorough ex-  
amination of the Observatory shows the site to be  
totally unfit for such an institution for various reasons,  
among them the malarial influence and the fogs which  
rise from the Potomac and, driven by the winds, float  
above the instruments, lessening their usefulness."

## U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

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## THE WAR IN THE EAST.

SINCE the fall of Plevna Turkish demoralization  
has been so rapid that, despite the heavy snows,  
the Russians have crossed the Balkans in  
force, and are well on the way to Adri-  
anople. A positive break down in Turkish  
morale alone made this movement possible, since the  
military loss at Plevna was not so serious as it at first  
appeared. Instead of 60,000 men, the Turks surren-  
dered only about 30,000, and a like shrinkage oc-  
curred from the first estimates of the captured guns  
and materials. As the move which let loose a flood-  
tide of disasters upon Turkey, producing little less  
than a general débâcle, the surrender of Plevna will  
always provoke criticism, it being palpably the turn-  
ing event of the war. The Russian commanders,  
including SKOBIELEFF, Jr., promptly expressed great  
admiration for OSMAN's defence. One of them ex-  
claimed, "Ghazi he is, and Ghazi shall remain;" a  
second regarded his defence as unsurpassed in modern  
warfare; a third proclaimed OSMAN the greatest of  
living generals, "because he has saved the honor of  
his country." It was generous, but it was also wise  
of the Russians to say these pleasant things—though  
they have been less profuse of them since the revela-  
tion of OSMAN's inhumanities. Only by proclaiming  
their enemy a marvel of soldierhood could they ac-  
count for his long baffling of their campaign with an  
inferior force; and in praising him they praised  
themselves. But the fall of Plevna teaches the same  
story as the fall of Paris, as the fall of Richmond,  
as the fall of any other surrounded stronghold—that  
the temptation to a successful defence is usually  
irresistible until it becomes too late to escape. The  
highest sort of generalship is that which selects the  
right moment to abandon a fortified place, even  
though sure of being able to hold it a month or two  
longer. In the last Virginia campaign, Gen. LEE  
showed this quality very distinctly at several points,  
while falling back from the Wilderness to Richmond,  
breaking off more than once from the temptation to  
stay in a place where he had repulsed GRANT with  
great slaughter, because the latter threatened to shut  
him up unless he should escape betimes. We ob-  
serve that some English critics, friendly to the Turkish  
cause, complain, in rather a vexed way, that OSMAN  
could have cut his way out at the last by taking  
ordinary precautions to produce a surprise. We all  
know that the Russians were ready for him, and that  
his orders for issuing new sandals, ammunition, and  
six days' rations per man, being reported by Bulgar-  
ian spies, revealed the whole story. Still, the end of  
his career at Plevna was so plainly near at hand that  
it is doubtful whether any of the elaborate trickery  
since arranged for him, could have deceived the Rus-

sians, though it none the less relieves OSMAN from  
the charge of not using the utmost secrecy and  
silence. We all know, however, that there was a  
time when OSMAN could have escaped, with all his  
force. Still, remembering that he alone succeeded in  
blocking the entire Russian campaign until winter,  
by his obstinate defence, we are not to assume that  
he was wrong, considering his chances of reinforce-  
ment and relief, in not leaving Plevna while he could.

At all events, the fall of Plevna was the down-  
pour on Turkey of many woes. Serbia declared  
war. Russia must then have felt some want of respect  
for her, since OSMAN captive made a more heroic  
figure than Prince MILAN free. Serbia took up arms  
against Turkey not only in disregard of literal faith,  
but at a time when her hasty scrambling down from  
the fence to the winning side had few elements of  
dignity or heroism. Still, it is a great mistake to say  
that Serbia was of no use to the Power alongside of  
whom she took up the march to victory. Since the  
fall of Plevna Serbia has fought a short, sharp, de-  
cisive campaign, of great military credit to her.  
After the declaration of war, the Servians went to  
work vigorously. Their first assault on Yatso was  
repulsed with great loss, and they were driven back  
to Yavor. Nisch and Moskovetcha were then  
besieged, the Servians bombarding the former from  
the heights around the town. The next achieve-  
ment of the Servians was the capture of Pirot, which  
they accomplished with considerable loss. By the  
beginning of the new year they had opened com-  
munication with the Russian army of the Vid—a  
very important move, as it gave the latter the chance  
of drawing supplies from their Servian allies, when  
the Danubian communication were blocked by float-  
ing ice. The Servians also captured Ap Alanka.  
The Turks, however, inflicted some severe checks on  
the Servians, besides Yatso. Notably, HAFIZ PASHA,  
who commands the Novi-Bazar division, and EYOUN  
PASHA, who commands the reserve militia at Novi-  
Bazar, defeated them with heavy loss, the former  
reoccupying Kurschumli (which is about 85 miles S.  
W. of Niassa), after a two days' fight. But this re-  
pulse was only temporary; within a week the Ser-  
vians reoccupied Kurschumli, which the Turks  
evacuated, and took Vranja; and at latest accounts  
the Servian General BELIMARKOVICH was marching on  
Priština in strong force. The Servians have effected  
a junction with the Roumanians before Widdin, and  
have summoned the commander of the town to  
surrender. We see no reason why Widdin should not  
be taken by the allies. It is clear, therefore, that  
Russia has very substantially profited by the act of  
Serbia, and, further, that without Roumania, Serbia  
and Montenegro helping her, the great empire would  
have found it much harder than she already has to  
overcome Turkey. The great feat of Serbia was the  
capture of Nisch, on the 12th, after the capture by  
storm of Goritz, Venik, and the other heights com-  
manding it, on the preceding day. Five days' fight-  
ing with heavy Servian loss was required for this  
victory, which is said to have included the surrender  
of 8,000 Turks, with 90 cannon and 12,000 rifles.

The Montenegrins also took courage from the  
fall of Plevna. The Prince of Montenegro resumed  
operations in Albania, and the siege of Antivari was  
pressed with great vigor. The Turks defeated them  
at Spuz and Melissouri, and drove them to Yenikoi;  
but these mishaps are made up by the fall of Anti-  
vari, from which point Prince Nikita has now  
marched on Scutari.

These movements, however, and the uneasiness of  
Greece, which has also required Turkish watchful-  
ness, have been trifling compared with the Russian  
crossing of the Balkans and the advance on Adrian-  
ople. Beside a terribly severe snow and icy winds,  
which killed men by the hundreds and draught ani-  
mals by the thousands—scores of the Plevna pri-  
soners who were going into Roumania under guard  
being perforce left to fall and freeze by the wayside—  
General GOURKHO conducted a strong expeditionary  
column, towards the end of December, over the  
Balkans. Overcoming all obstacles, they crossed the  
Etropol Balkans, and thence debouched into the plain  
beneath, capturing the Turkish intrenchments at  
Tashsan, though it cost them 700 in killed and  
wounded to do it. The Turks retreated on Sophia;  
and a force at Kumarli escaped to Stalitz, and  
thence to Ichtiman Deffle, at which point there was  
an instant rallying to anticipate the Russian advance



upon Tatar-Bazardjik. At this defile, which is a commanding strategic point in the second Balkan chain, SULEIMAN PASHA evidently determined to make his grand stand for the defence of the Balkan line. If held, Ichtiman defile would bar an advance from Sophia; but as it soon turned out, the only question was whether the Turks were strong enough to bar the descent through Shipka Pass and hold Ichtiman with the defiles of the Topolnica and the Giupso at the same time. Very soon this problem began to pass towards solution. On the 2d of January, at Bogrov, the Turks made a desperate attack on Gourkko, but were repulsed with heavy loss, and next day he entered Sophia with only slight opposition from the rear-guard of the Turks, who retreated to Ichtiman.

Thus the first stage of GOURKHO's movement was completed. It had cost enormously. Not only had there been severe fighting, but, as an incident of sufferings from the cold, it is stated that General DANDEVILLE's column, which supported GOURKHO's cavalry advance, had 53 men frozen to death in one night and 820 frostbitten. It is claimed by the Russians that the Turks suffered no less, the plain of Kurnahi on Dec. 31 being found strewn with Turkish dead, and Sophia filled with thousands of sick, wounded and frostbitten. To complete his movement, GOURKHO captured Stalitz and Petrichovo, though CHAKIR PASHA claims that at the latter point he inflicted great loss on the Russians before he retreated thence to Poibrine and Ottukoi. Thus GOURKHO established a strong base at Sophia for future operations towards Adrianople. There was no doubt that he could maintain himself there, for it is said that a column of 55,000 infantry accompanied him through the Balkans and fought his battles.

But meanwhile farther to the west was occurring the crowning Russian success since Plevna, namely, the capture of the Turkish army at Shipka Pass by a combined movement of RADETSKY and SKOBELOFF, the one through the Shipka and the other through the Trojan Pass. One correspondent says that RADETSKY captured 28,000 men, 1,000 horses, 12 mortars, 12 siege guns and 80 field guns. Besides these, there were heavy losses of killed and wounded. This stroke, followed quickly by news of the surrender of Nisch to the Servians and of Antevari to the Montenegrins, created a panic in Constantinople, and an almost equal panic in London. The Turks, who had been eager for an armistice since Plevna, at once redoubled their efforts; but whether Russia will consent to granting one before reaching Adrianople remains to be seen.

That Russia can reach Adrianople there is no reason to doubt. She now has a strong force pressing down upon it from the north, and another from the northwest. Ichtiman Pass was obviously turned by a little further advance southerly from Shipka. The Russians quickly pressed down to Kezanlik, and thence sent columns against the Jamboli railway and towards Eski-Saghra and Jeni-Saghra, occupying successfully these places. The Turks at Ichtiman, evidently in danger of having their communication cut off with Adrianople, retreated from Ichtiman, which was immediately occupied by GOURKHO. Presently the Russian cavalry appeared between Philippopolis and Adrianople. This bold move was of course designed to cut railway communications between the Turkish troops under SULEIMAN that had retreated from Ichtiman Pass and Adrianople. Accordingly SULEIMAN retreated still further southeasterly from Tatar Bazardjik, and between that town and Philippopolis fought a battle which determined his still further retreat into that town. The only doubt at this writing is whether SULEIMAN has secured his power of retrograde towards Adrianople. At all events, as the CZAROVITCH has pushed through Shipka with vast reinforcements for RADETSKY and SKOBELOFF, the best thing the Turks can do is to treat for peace. If they do not do it at Kezanlik, they will soon have to do it at Adrianople.

VICTOR EMMANUEL, the first king of united Italy, whose death was briefly alluded to last week, has, and justly deserves, a high place among soldiers. He received a careful training in science, and in the military art, and when the war broke out in 1848 between Austria and Sardinia, he assumed charge of the Savoy brigade. He was wounded at Goito, the

same year, where the Austrians were driven back, and greatly distinguished himself at Novara, the year following; but the Sardinians lost the battle, and as a result his father immediately abdicated the throne, in favor of Prince VICTOR EMMANUEL, who was then 29 years old. The new king called to his aid the great Count CAVOUR, as Prime Minister, and at once the kingdom began to be invigorated in all official departments. In 1855 he took part with England and France against Russia in the Crimean War, and his army of 17,000 men, under Gen. DE LA MARMORA, did itself credit, winning one decided victory on the Tchernaya. In 1859 he raised the banner of Italian unity against Austria, with the aid of NAPOLEON III., and took part in the campaign which gave Savoy and Nice, by popular vote, to the French, but Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and Naples to VICTOR EMMANUEL, now at last King of Italy. In 1866 he joined with Prussia against Austria, and, although the Italians under LA MARMORA were defeated at Custoza, as is well known, the result was the acquisition of Venetia by Italy. Then followed his occupation of Rome. The king was a jovial man, apt to mingle with his troops without regard to etiquette, of free-and-easy morals, and as careless of the scandals which his intercourse and hismorganatic marriage with ROSA VERCELLANA made, as he was of the papal excommunication which he received for his offences against the Vatican. He was fond of the chase and the table, but took care to have good statesmen around him to see that no public interests were neglected. His oldest son, who now reigns as King HUMBERT I., commanded, agreeably to the traditions of the House of Savoy, the Savoy brigade in the war of 1859, though then a mere lad. He is now nearly 34 years old, strongly resembling his father in general character, particularly in his soldierly simplicity, and shares his father's leaning to Berlin influences out of gratitude for the successful alliance of 1866.

"OLD HOPEFUL," who takes the punishment such optimists are sure to receive and still comes up smiling, sends us the following, apropos of the circulars recently sent by the House Military Committee to officers of the Army: "I see by the public prints that some hundreds of copies of a circular letter from the Military Committee of the House of Representatives have been circulated among Army officers to glean military opinions as to certain questions of Army organization. The essential diversity of such individual opinions, and the fact that the military seem to look principally to efficiency and the lawmakers to economy, usually renders the expression of military opinion almost ridiculously futile. I write to ask the recipients of these circulars if there is not some one item in which they can all agree and so give an appearance of unity to Army sentiment, and do it evidently with an eye single to the public good and with perfect personal disinterestedness. Let me suggest that they all unite in requesting the legal establishment of an Army School of Theory and Practice at Fort Leavenworth, to be composed of one company from each regiment in the Service and from the Engineer battalion. I hope that, if necessary, they will force this opportunity somewhat so as to place this request on file with the national legislature. The most zealous, conscientious and well informed military men agree that our Army needs some such feature. It would increase our efficiency and solidarity, and the concentration of such a force promotes economy in its maintenance. Knowing how difficult it is for military men to voluntarily agree on anything, if my suggestion is thought to be nauseous may I ask some of the recipients of circulars to put forward a more acceptable one?"

From Fort Walla Walla, W. T., Dec. 28, 1877, an officer writes as follows: "In your issue of Dec. 15, the announcement is made that a subscription list is on foot to relieve the unfortunate families left destitute by the loss of the *Huron*. Sad as their lot is, is not death at all times and in all places equally an affliction to those who have to suffer on account of their loss by it? And while our little Army are now called upon again to respond to so meritorious a cause, may we not remember the widows and orphans of the Nez Percé war? Is it because the loss of their dead, and truly our dead too, was not sensational, that it was any the less real? Had those

officers and men (who fell from White-Bird Canyon to the surrender), met their death together, it might have caused a sensation, but it was not so. They went willingly, silently, and terribly in earnest, to a soldier's grave, mourned by their loved ones and comrades, and forgotten by the nation. And now how many aching hearts are suffering in silence; suffering perhaps the pangs of hunger and misery while they hear of, or read of generous hearts, pouring out their wealth in a cause which is equally theirs, except in sympathy. The terrible CUSTER massacre was to the country sensational, and called for much sympathy. The loss of the *Huron*, sad as it is, is to the mass of the people sensational, and will make a strong appeal to a generous people; but the steady stream of life blood, from our little Army in the late war, causes but a passing glance and is forgotten; our dead buried, or half buried where they fell, without a mark to note their record. These are our country's dead, and not the people's, or such would not be the case."

REFERENCE has been made in the papers to the organization of a board of officers, of which Rear-Admiral JNO. C. HOWELL was president, to consider the question of building up the Navy by the construction of vessels of the class most suitable for the service. The conference was of a somewhat informal character, and Rear-Admiral HOWELL, who was to preside over the deliberations, has, it appears, been relieved of the contemplated duty. Secretary THOMPSON having, in his annual report to the President, suggested the improvement of the Navy by an appropriation for the gradual construction of vessels most desirable, has asked the views of the Chiefs of the Bureau of Navigation, Construction and Repair, Ordnance, Equipment and Recruiting, and Steam Engineering, on the subject. Rear-Admiral AMMEN is chairman of the board. The questions for consideration are, in general, what annual expenditures of appropriations will be necessary to supply the waste from losses and decay. If \$3,000,000 were appropriated how that sum could be most effectively applied, and on what kind of vessels, and what is the general condition and efficiency of the Navy at present, etc.

HON. BENJAMIN A. WILLIS, chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department, had an interview with the Secretary of the Navy Jan. 14, in regard to the proposed investigations that are to be made. He received the assurance of the Secretary that no obstacle should be thrown in the way of a fair and thorough inquiry; on the contrary every facility should be extended to the committee, and they should have unlimited access to the bills and records of the Department. To facilitate the inquiry, a room in the Department was offered for the meetings of the committee, which offer it is understood to have been accepted. The other members of this committee, besides Mr. WILLIS, are Mr. WHITTHORNE, of Tenn.; Mr. CARLISLE, of Ky.; Mr. PAGE, of Cal.; and Mr. HUBBELL, of Michigan.

GEN. GEORGE B. MCCLELLAN was inaugurated Governor of New Jersey at Trenton on Tuesday last, Jan. 15, with great éclat. He delivered a most sensible inaugural address, which has won for him universal commendation. On the subject of the Army, General McClellan said: "The Regular Army of the United States should never be called upon to suppress riots and disturbances, except as a last resort, and it is the duty of every State to provide the means of keeping the peace within its own territory. This can best be done by maintaining a well organized and well disciplined National Guard of moderate strength." As soon as the inaugural was finished the Governor repaired to the Executive Chamber, where the Veteran Association of Philadelphia presented an address signed by 2,036 members, and a silver medal, made from a half dollar picked up on the field of Antietam. A reception took place immediately afterward in the Executive Chamber, which was attended by a large number.

A TELEGRAPH despatch announces that the Court-martial in the case of Charles E. Blunt, Lieut.-Colonel of Engineers, was organized at Buffalo, January 16. Thirty-three specifications are charged, of which he pleaded guilty to 26. The testimony of two witnesses was taken and the court adjourned until 11 A. M. the day following.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold him self responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

## COMPULSORY RETIREMENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Gen. Marcy, in his remarks upon the compulsory retirement of officers of the Army, says:

The only reason advanced, or that can be advanced, by the advocates of this measure, is that a similar law exists for the government of the Navy.

This is an error; there are many other reasons, and all of them of much more weight. A few of them are these:

Laws of similar character are in force in France and England, and other European Powers.

Such a law would relieve the Executive from many embarrassments and importunities; each officer on attaining the age of sixty-two years would retire, and no personal or political influence would grant him the favor of remaining while others went out.

Every officer would know the date when he must retire, and make his personal arrangements accordingly; but now the hope of securing a delay by influence prevents him from taking the necessary steps for the future.

It would not work a hardship to any one now on the active list. No one on the list now sixty-two years old remains in active service except by the personal favor of the President, to the evident injury and hardship of those below him, and injustice to those who have not been treated heretofore so leniently, thus giving color to the charge of partiality.

It is not right, just or proper that the President should be called upon and influenced to keep an officer on the active list after he arrives at the age of sixty-two years, when one devoid of personal influence has to go.

It would save members of Congress much present annoyance in being called upon to intercede for some one desirous of retaining his position.

All the officers now eligible are of the General Staff of the Army except one; which shows that practically the present law works a distinction in favor of the Staff and against the Line, that is that the law is practically obligatory as it affects the Line, and discretionary as it affects the Staff.

To retire an officer under the present law, at the age of sixty-two years, would seem to show prejudice against him individually, because there are, and have been, so many examples of others not more efficient being kept in the Service, after attaining that age, through personal or other influences.

To those officers favoring this scheme it matters not what damage the naval interests of the country may have suffered under the system of compulsory retirement.

The writer makes a bitter assertion of the truth of which he cannot be informed. It is denied that the naval interests of the country have suffered under this system, on the contrary it is affirmed without fear of contradiction that their interests and the country have been gainers by it, and the almost unanimous testimony of naval officers of all grades will attest it.

From opinions expressed by distinguished naval officers there is no question but that coercive or compulsory retirement has had the effect of loosening the bonds of subordination, weakening discipline and impairing the respect of young officers for those in authority, especially for those who are nearing the end of their official lives.

What officers? Where are the opinions to be found? Until these questions are answered, the statement is too vague to demand a remark, except to say that the assertion is made upon insufficient evidence. Distinguished naval officers assert the reverse.

It is to be expected the Army will escape these evils if compulsory retirement be incorporated in the laws for its government.

Until it is first proven that the Navy has suffered evil, or a naval officer is found, who, over his own signature, has asserted, or will assert, that the discipline of the Navy is worse now than before the war of the Rebellion, it is idle to make such an inquiry. But there is no officer who will assert it, or, if he did, would undertake to prove it. Certainly no one can say that to preserve discipline it demands that the officer commanding should be over sixty-two years of age.

And besides, it would inevitably entail a very large increase in the expenditures for the maintenance of the military establishment, as it would at once, or within a year or so at farthest, cause the retirement of thirty-four officers, viz.: Five brigadier-generals and twenty-nine colonels, whose pay, when retired, would amount to \$118,500 a year, to be followed in a few years by retirement of a number of other officers who are now within from three to five years of the fatal age, which would augment the expense of keeping up the military establishment by just the amount those officers (when retired) would receive, as their places on the active list would have to be filled by other officers, who would receive the pay and allowance of the respective grades.

Admit that it would cost \$118,500. Would it not be money well spent to relieve the five brigadier-generals and twenty-nine colonels, and replace them by younger men? The writer falls into the error of assuming such an expenditure to be an extravagance when, in fact, it would be an economy. Our Army is a very small one, a mere nucleus. Because of its size it must be made thoroughly efficient in brain and physique, and one hundred thousand dollars more or less is a paltry sum in the way of such a necessity.

In this connection I respectfully invite attention to the character, professional attainments, mental and physical condition as well as the past services of many of the distinguished officers whose valuable knowledge and wide experience will be lost to the country by the modification proposed in the bill under discussion.

And, "in this connection" likewise, attention is called to the number of officers of the Army placed upon the retired list during the last few years through personal animosities, political antagonism, and other equally as wicked causes, who to-day are better able to perform their duties than many retained, incompetent

by physical causes in many cases, and in a few incompetent mentally. It can easily be said that so and so is as competent to perform his duties at the age of sixty-two years as ever he was. Granted. Does it carry with it the meaning that he ever was so competent as to be a necessity to the service? Does the writer mean to intimate or assert that the place of any officer cannot be filled? If he does he has read history to little advantage. Does he remember any officer's place which has not been filled to better advantage when the President has been left untrammelled in his selection or uninfluenced by personal or political motives?

Had this law been in existence at the breaking out of our Civil War, Farragut would have died unknown, while Scott and Taylor were on the verge of that mystical age when they won such fame for themselves and their country in the war with Mexico.

This is an error. Had the retiring law at the age of sixty-two been in existence, the gallant Farragut would have left the Service at the zenith of his fame, after the most brilliant achievement of his life, the passage of the Mississippi forts. And was it due to their advanced ages that Scott and Taylor won such imperishable fame? To say the most, these are exceptions, and exceptions of that class which go to prove the truth of the general rule.

That military men are not, as a general rule, superannuated, incapacitated or unfit for active service, or high and responsible commands in time of war on attaining the age of 62 years, attention is invited to the fact that out of sixteen officers highest in rank in the German Mobilized Army, in the recent Franco-Prussian War, which is now universally admitted to have been the best organized and ablest commanded army of modern times, thirteen were over sixty-two, ten over sixty-five, and six over seventy years of age.

It is hardly fair to point to foreign services for example, when so many cases can be cited from our own. If our military men "are not, as a general rule, superannuated, etc.," how is the fact to be accounted for, that of all the men who, during the war of the Rebellion, commanded troops successfully, none were above the middle age of life, certainly not one who had reached his sixtieth year. And how will it be explained that when, in 1861, the opportunity to achieve success came, as come it did, to all those of sixty or above, not one but failed to grasp it? It may be true that in the German military service it is necessary to have officers of extreme old age to command successfully, but our history shows this is not so in the United States. Nor does the fact that, in the Franco-Prussian war, these old men were successful, imply or prove that younger men would not have done equally well or better; on the contrary, from the existence of a very stringent law in Germany at the present time for weeding out inefficient officers of all grades, it is believed that that Government, whatever may have been its views in the past, is now convinced that its dependence for successful military operations in the future, must be upon young men.

But if the writer's statement is true, how does it happen that Gen. Sherman and the War Department think differently, as is evidenced by their placing all Line officers when attaining the age of sixty-two years on the retired list? Of the writer's list of five brigadier-generals and twenty-nine colonels of the Army eligible for retirement, only one is of the Line of the Army, whereas, of the foreign officers mentioned, all are of the Line except possibly one or two. Therefore it would appear that our Line officers after arriving at the age of sixty-two years are all incompetent, while the Staff officers, especially those in and about Washington are exempt from all the ills that flesh is heir to, bodily and mentally.

The necessity of a law making it obligatory on the President to retire officers at the age of sixty-two years, is now, and has been so long, apparent to all, that it is surprising to find even those advanced in years attempting to ignore it. Every one concedes that it is unpleasant to be retired, but no one denies that it is less so at the command of the law than at the caprice of the President.

"ASTRONOMER."

## HINTS FOR THE LINE.—NO. III.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: If the building (proposed in a previous paper), containing post library, etc., and in which the enlisted men will pass most of their time when off duty, be constructed, the company quarters can be built on the two-story plan.

The lower story containing the kitchens, mess and store rooms, separate and comfortable living rooms for 1st sergeant, another for the quartermaster sergeant. A third for the duty sergeants, and a fourth room for the corporals.

The second story being used entirely as sleeping rooms for privates, can be sufficiently heated by drums connected with the stoves in the lower story.

As a rule no privates (except the room orderly and old guard), should be allowed in the second story between guard mount andattoo.

The above method separates not only non-commissioned officers from privates, but the different grades of non-commissioned officers.

Enlisted men rarely ever spend over fifteen minutes at a meal. So that General Scott's order (now in force), requiring separate messes for non-commissioned officers, is unimportant compared to the necessity of separating the living rooms of the different grades.

Non-commissioned officers bunked with, and living among privates, must be more or less biased by personal feeling in the discharge of their duty.

Posts, comparatively speaking, are permanent and should to a certain extent be depots of supply.

Companies and regiments being moveable, should have nothing except what is necessary for their comfort and efficiency.

All useless records should be destroyed instead of being carried about.

One copy of the company muster roll goes to the War Department; the paymaster forwards a second

with his vouchers. Why should a company carry any muster rolls over a year old?

A copy of the monthly return goes to regimental headquarters. Why should the company keep any over a year old?

One copy of the post return goes to the War Department, a second copy to division headquarters, a third to department headquarters, the fourth is retained at the post. With the exception of the one at the War Department, could not the others be destroyed when they became a year old?

Are there not many other records that are a useless expense to move about, and an unnecessary annoyance even to keep?

Regimental and company colors not in use, should be marked with the names of the battles and engagements in which they have been carried, and sent at Government expense to West Point and placed in the trophy room at that post.

When troops are ordered to move, all unserviceable property should be inspected, condemned and left at the post.

All serviceable ordnance not immediately required for the equipment of the troops should be transferred to the post commander.

All compound garrison equipage and quartermaster's stores not required for the comfort or convenience of the troops, to be turned in to post quartermaster.

At all events, boxes of ammunition and kegs of horse shoes should not be loaded at post No. 1 and handed to post No. 2, and the same kind of ammunition and horse shoes (but belonging to a different company), loaded at post No. 2 and handed back to post No. 1.

Post quartermasters should have on hand and be accountable for substantial chairs, tables, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and sideboards for issue to officers on memorandum receipt.

Furniture is now the most serious expense an officer has. It is bulky and expensive to transport, and cannot be moved without damage. Relieved of this expense he will only have the clothing, bed and table linen, crockery, carpets and pictures for himself and family to move.

LINE.

## CO-OPERATIVE HOME FOR SOLDIERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: I was much interested in an article on Co-operative Homes, by Maj. Anderson, U. S. Army, in your issue of Jan. 5, 1878. Enlisted men of the Army have in an indefinite way seen the need, and ardently wished for such a home, the attainment of which would be the acme of their ambition. Let the soldier but once understand he has a joint ownership in such a co-operative home, and he would not hesitate to contribute his mite towards forming a nucleus for such an enterprise. Individually these contributions would be small, but in the aggregate they would be quite large. The advantages to the soldier is most manifest, for it removes the odium which attaches to all institutions of charity. Such a home located on one of our numerous reservations would have the advantage of giving a larger field for labor and usefulness than if located at the national capital. The first object to be attained is the setting apart a portion of some large reserve for such purposes. This we confidently believe will be the only grant required. Such an institution, co-operative, or however you may christen it, can be made self supporting. Why, then, cannot agriculture and the mechanical arts be made as remunerative to the meritorious, as the military prison at Fort Leavenworth is to the nation. It need not be burdened with an expensive auxiliary, as at the latter place. Nothing would be more gratifying to a great majority of our veterans than a practical scheme of this character, giving them the assurance that when their usefulness as soldiers were past, they would have a comfortable retreat, in which to drop anchor, and still be able to earn a small pittance, and thus avoid the humiliation of being national paupers. If a systematic call is made throughout the Army the men will respond with cheerful alacrity in such an event. Paymasters might be made receivers of collections. As a soldier I do not think the subject premature, but one worthy of careful thought, and if this hastily written and imperfect article may bring forth the views of others, with their comments and criticisms thereon, our object in part shall have been attained.

CROSS RIFLES.

FORT LARNED, KANSAS, Jan. 10, 1878.

## PAY OF APOTHECARIES.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In your issue of Dec. 22, 1877, I find the article signed by "Ex-Yeoman," and generally concur in the views therein expressed, but beg you to ask why the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, in issuing General Order No. 234, Dec. 12, allowing Paymaster's yeoman of the 1st Class, to vessels of the 3d and 4th rates, when there is no Paymaster's clerk allowed, neglected to extend equal favor to the apothecary, who remains in the service under many disadvantages.

As a petty officer, there is more responsibility resting on the apothecary than on the Paymaster's yeoman, and I cannot but believe that when the Hon. Secretary of the Navy shall have had his attention called to the subject, he will not hesitate to allow apothecaries of the 1st Class to vessels of the rates mentioned, in cases where but one medical officer is allowed to such vessels. In cases of vessels with but one medical officer attached, the apothecary is at times left in charge of the medical department of the vessel. This has been my experience frequently, and at times the duties connected with such charge have been onerous indeed. I have been for two weeks at a time the only representative of the Medical Department on a ship with from 160 to 200 men. Surely at such



times my duties were not and could not have been less than those of Asst. Surgeon. When the fact is considered that at the times mentioned, I had no medical officer at hand to relieve me of responsibility, it must be admitted that my duties were more important than those of any apothecary of a 1st or 2d rate ship, where there are often three and never less than two medical officers, and yet my pay is less by \$20.00 per month than that of an apothecary allowed to 1st or 2d rate vessels.

Surely the Hon. Secretary of the Navy will not hesitate to correct this manifest injustice, when his attention shall have been called to the subject.

APOTHECARY, 2D CLASS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 3, 1878.

#### PROVISION FOR OLD SOLDIERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In your journal of Dec. 1, under the head of non-commissioned officers, Mentor suggested some good points towards improving our Army. Now, Mr. Editor, allow me to add a suggestion which, if carried out, will, without doubt, carry this Army to the highest point of perfection, viz.:

Let Congress pass the following law: That any soldier of the U. S. Army who has served faithfully thirty years, the last twenty-five continuously as a non-commissioned officer, shall be retired with 75 per cent. allowance of his actual pay on retirement. This is the only way to secure old and well trained soldiers, very few of whom desert, in place of recruits from depots. This would save to the Government thousands of dollars yearly, and every soldier would strive, through good conduct, to reach that point where he would be provided for, after serving his country the time prescribed by law.

EUREKA.

#### CAPTAIN ERICSSON'S LEAD.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: Referring to my communication of Dec. 30, published in the JOURNAL of this date, I regret that, owing to misinformation as to Capt. Ericsson's lead, I have incorrectly stated the construction of that instrument. I have recently examined at the Patent Office the specification and accompanying drawing of Capt. Ericsson's invention, and find that its principle is substantially the same as that of the bent tube suggested by me.

THEO. F. JEWELL.

Lieut.-Commander U. S. Navy.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY, ANNAPOLIS, MD., January 12, 1878.

#### SAVING LIFE AT SEA.

MILTON, Jan. 5, 1878.

Commodore R. W. Shufeldt, Navy Department, Washington:

MY DEAR SIR: With the compliments of the season, I have to call your attention to my communication in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of this date, respecting further means for saving life in such cases as the *Huron*. The objection I see to mattresses, stuffed with cork shavings, is, that in drilling occasionally the beds will become wet and will be difficult to dry, and may thus be injurious to health, and I think that this is the reason that beds filled with cork have not been introduced generally. If, however, the ticking be made water proof, this objection vanishes.

We must look to the cheapest and most practicable way of making the hammock a healthy life preserver. I think the common hair mattress, blanket, pillow and hammock can be utilized and made into a good life preserver by simply providing for each man a canvas bag made of Colt's close woven cotton canvas, about No. 5, made water proof. This will keep the bed dry, and render it less necessary to scrub the hammock, and so make it more healthy.

But, just so fast as the old beds are worn out and new ones wanted, they should be stuffed with cork shavings, the ticking made water proof, and the bag provided so as to insure the integrity of the hammock as a healthy bed, and a perfect life preserver.

Beckets should be attached to the bag in several places, so that a man in possession of his senses and worth saving could hold on to it. Now, in extreme cases, the water proof bag may be utilized by putting clothes into it; and the hammock and cork bed be of use also; so that a man-of-war of size to require 200 men would have 400 life preservers. In some cases the bag with clothes would be the best to land upon, because the owner would have his change of clothes, the portrait of his betrothed, and possibly some healthy stimulant to restore him to consciousness.

I do not advocate the general use of the life preserver hammock for officers, because (as some one quaintly remarked), "promotion is slow in the Navy, and we can better afford to lose officers than men," and because they will not be likely to use them; but I strongly urge all to have the water proof clothes' bag.

It will be necessary to drill the men in the use of the hammocks and bags by putting them overboard in good weather; hence the necessity for having the beds and blankets kept dry. Rafts may be constructed in a few minutes with the help of small spars, gratings, ladders, etc., to carry out an anchor which no boat could carry. Allow me to suggest that our receiving ships, nautical schools, revenue cutters, and surveying ships be provided at once with means for trying experiments not only in utilizing the hammocks and bags, but also in throwing lines to wrecks and to vessels at sea; a light five-inch mortar, with a charge of 2 or 3 ounces of powder, and a lignum-vite shot (I have tried this), can carry a 1/2-inch manila line 200 yards to leeward, and 100 against a strong breeze, and an iron shell, with 4 or 5 ounces, can carry a slightly smaller line nearly double these distances. In the course of my experience,

I have known of many cases in port where a strong tide was running when communication could have been had as suggested. I once signaled a training ship in the Mersey for a boat; the weather was very stormy and a rapid tide running; a boat manned by boys was sent, and we pushed off. It soon became apparent to me that we should have a long and a wet passage unless we pulled for the shore before striking off for the ship, but as I was not in command I kept still; we fetched within an hundred yards of the ship's stern, and there stuck for a time, making no progress; finally, not liking the situation, I lost my temper, and I shouted, "Have you a deep sea line and buoy on board?" The result was that we soon hauled up alongside wetter and wiser, for this little experience.

I trust that your kind influence will be exercised in the line of lessening the dangers of the sea, and remain, Very respectfully, yours, R. B. FORBES.

#### NEW PUBLICATIONS.

FROM Messrs. Scribner, Armstrong and Co. we have received the four volumes of *Scribner's Monthly* for 1876 and 1877, and the four volumes of the *St. Nicholas* magazine for 1874, 1875, 1876 and 1877. Each of these volumes has over 800 liberal octavo pages of reading and illustration, the *Monthly* presenting two volumes of this size each year, and *St. Nicholas* one. In no other way than by a subscription to such magazines as these can an equal amount and variety of good reading be obtained at so moderate a price. Our monthly magazines are absorbing the best work of the best authors and the best artists, as it is right that they should with the liberal expenditure devoted to their production. *Scribner's Monthly*, without consulting the severest taste in literature, as it is neither possible or desirable to do in an illustrated monthly, which is a necessary compromise between author and artist, and to which a large circulation is absolutely essential, yet sets for itself a high standard, and has a most important influence in cultivating the public taste. *Scribner's* is the direct rival of *Harper's Monthly*, and its boldness and enterprise have compelled the elder magazine to new efforts at improvement to hold its own against its successful rival. *St. Nicholas* can hardly be said to have a rival, it is so far beyond all other periodicals for girls and boys, in the interest of its contents and the talent expended in presenting them with the most attractive accompaniments of illustration and rich typography. Under the skillful editorial conduct of Mrs. Dodge, the magazine has absorbed into itself one periodical after another; growing by each accretion until it stands confessedly at the head of periodicals for the little folks. Indeed, not for them alone, for though it begins with the youngest they can never live long enough to outgrow their interest in its contents.

#### RECEIPTS FOR THE NAST TESTIMONIAL.

Officers at Fort Monroe, Va.	\$7 87
Officers at Watertown Arsenal.	1 00
Four officers 3d Cavalry, in the field, Camp Van Moll, near Spearfish, Dakota.	1 00
Officers and men at Plattsburgh Barracks, N. Y.	4 75
From the twelve men and one officer, Kennebec Arsenal, Me.	3 25
From Officers at St. Augustine, Fla.	3 00
N. W. Tyler.	25
Officers and men at Fort Bridge, W. T.	4 00
Officers and men at Fort Fetterman, W. T.	9 00
Officers at Department Headquarters, San Antonio	3 10
Previously acknowledged.	\$26 00
Total receipts.	\$63 12

BULL RUN.—In his recent article in the *North American Review*, Gen. Dick Taylor says: Gen. McDowell, the Federal commander at Manassas, and a trained soldier of unusual acquirements, was so hounded and worried by ignorant and impatient politicians and newspapers, as to be scarcely responsible for his acts. This may be said of all the commanders in the beginning of the war—notably of the Confederate General Albert Sidney Johnston—whose early loss on the field of Shiloh was irreparable, and, mayhap, determined the fate of the South. McDowell's plan of battle was excellent, and its execution by his mob no worse than might have been confidently expected. The late Governor Andrew, of Massachusetts, observed that his men thought they were going to a town meeting. This is exhaustive criticism. With soldiers at his disposal, McDowell would have succeeded in turning and overwhelming Beauregard's left, driving him from his rail communications with Richmond, and preventing the junction of Johnston from the valley. It appears that Beauregard was, to some extent, surprised by the attack, contemplating movements by his centre and right. His exposed and weak left, however, stubbornly resisted the shock of the opposing masses. Beauregard, whose personal daring and coolness were most inspiring, brought up assistance from the centre and right, and the ground was held until Johnston, who had skillfully eluded Patterson, arrived, and began feeding the fight with his people, when the affair was soon decided. There can be little question that, with a strong brigade of soldiers, Johnston could have gone to Washington and Baltimore. Whether, with his means, he should have advanced has been too much and angrily discussed already. Napoleon held that, no matter what the confusion and exhaustion of a victorious army, a defeated one was a hundred-fold worse, and action should be based on this. Assuredly, if there be justification in disregarding the axiom of Napoleon, the wild confusion of the Confederates after Manassas, to which I have alluded, would afford it. The first skirmishes and

actions of the war showed that, untrained, the southern was a better fighter than the northerner, not because of more courage, but of the social and economic conditions by which he was surrounded. Devoted to agriculture, in a sparsely populated country, the southern was self-reliant, a practiced horseman, and skilled in the use of arms.

THE Dover, Del., *Sentinel* tells the story of the method one of the good wives of that town adopted to cure her husband of a disagreeable disease: "One night he came staggering into the house and said that he was a very sick man, and in a moment or two he was comfortably settled on the sofa in a drunken sleep. His face was a reddish purple, his breathing heavy, and altogether he was a pitiable object. The doctor was sent for post-haste, and mustard applied to his feet and hands. When the doctor came and felt his pulse, and examined him, and found that he was only drunk, he said: 'He will be all right in the morning.' But the wife insisted that he was very sick, and that severe remedies must be used. 'You must shave his head and apply blisters,' she urged, 'or I will send for some one who will.' The husband's head was accordingly shaved closely and blisters applied. The patient lay all night in a drunken sleep, and notwithstanding the blisters, it was not till near morning that he began to beat about, disturbed by pain. About daylight he waked up to a most uncomfortable consciousness of blistered agonies. 'What does this mean?' he said, putting his hands to the bandaged head. 'Lie still—you musn't stir,' said the wife, 'you have been taken very sick.' 'I'm not sick.' 'O yes, you are; you have brain fever. We have worked with you all night.' 'I should think you had,' groaned the victim; 'what's the matter with my feet?' 'They are blistered.' 'Well, I'm better now—take off the blisters, do!' he pleaded, piteously. He was in a most uncomfortable state—his head covered with sores, and his feet and hands were still worse. 'Dear,' he said, groaning, 'if I should ever get sick in this way again, don't be alarmed and send for a doctor; above all, don't blister me again.' 'O, indeed, I will—all that saved you were the blisters, and if you ever should have another such spell, I should be more frightened than ever, for the tendency, I am sure, is to apoplexy, and from the next attack you would be likely to die, unless there were the severest measures used.' He made no further defence; suffice to say, he has never had another attack since." We should think that this treatment, alternated with a proper administration of G. O. 104, ought to prevent a spread of this disease in the Army.

MILITARY EDUCATION.—The *Detroit Free Press*, after showing what constitute the essentials of a proper training for boys, says: Although opposed as a class, and by nature, to military rule and authority, the people of this country are too shrewd and observing not to discover in a military education most, if not all, the essentials of a training such as has been outlined above. And the great number of military schools which have been established throughout the country, and are now in a flourishing condition, is proof of the assertion that the demand for such a system of training for young men is daily becoming more general. Somewhat behind the Eastern and Middle States in this particular, the great Northwest has, until lately, been provided with no school established on a strictly military basis; and our citizens have been compelled to send their boys to the East, where the importance of the system has been fully appreciated. There has recently been established in our midst an enterprise which promises to be of immense benefit to our State and a brilliant success. We refer to the Michigan Military Academy at Orchard Lake, an institution familiar to our own citizens of Detroit, and which is fast becoming known to the people throughout the State. The advantages of the Academy in respect to healthfulness of location, freedom from the distracting and sometimes contaminating influences of city life, amplitude of grounds, facilities for boating, hunting, skating, and all manly exercises are unsurpassed; and although it has been but a few months in operation it has made for itself a very enviable place in the esteem of all who have made themselves acquainted with its methods and purposes. The General Government has recognized it officially by detailing an officer of the Army for special instruction; and it rests with the people of Michigan to make it the best establishment of its class in the country.

A CRONSTADT correspondent of the *London Globe* writes, under date Dec. 18, that immediately upon the reception of the news at St. Petersburg that her Majesty intended to convoke an early meeting of Parliament the Russian admiralty telegraphed to Cronstadt ordering the instant cessation of any further dismantlement of the fleet. The day following an order was issued to get ready for sea the iron-clads lying in the roadstead; but as the ice is drifting in large masses in the Gulf of Finland, it is doubtful whether they can be sufficiently prepared to proceed to the Baltic ports before the navigation closes.

At Cronstadt, we are told, a torpedo society has been formed, composed of officers who have undergone a course of instruction in torpedo warfare, and of the students of the Submarine Mining School. The society meets once a week, and discusses the latest improvements in the construction and employment of these terrible weapons. Strangely enough, it is stated that the public are freely admitted to these meetings. (A fact which we commend to the attention of General Abbot. Individuals who are in any way connected with the Russian Navy or Mercantile Marine, are allowed to take part in the discussions.)



## THE NATIONAL GUARD.

**THE GENERAL STAFF.—ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.**—Section 25, M. C., provides that the assistant-adjudant-general of divisions and brigades shall also perform the duties of chiefs of staff; this divides the duties of an A. A. G. into two classes, and greatly augments the responsibilities belonging simply to an officer of the Adjutant-General's Department. The proper discharge of the duties of an A. A. G., whether of a division or brigade, requires that the incumbent should be thoroughly familiar with the provisions of the Military Code and the Regulations, especially as they relate to recruiting, discharges, exemptions, changes of residence, removals from jurisdiction, transfers from one command to another, appointment or election of officers, and to reports, returns and rosters required from subordinates and to be made to superiors. He should also be personally familiar with the proper mode of keeping all the records necessary for the administration of the command with which he is immediately connected, and also of all subordinate commands.

He should be entirely familiar with, and be able to direct the making of the rosters which should be kept in each company, regiment, brigade and division for the proper apportionment of the different kinds of detached or board duty to which the officers and members of the several organizations are liable. He has entire charge of the office and all the records of headquarters. He is the channel through which the commanding officer communicates with his command.

The arrangement of all matters of detail is made through the A. A. G.'s office; and everything in the nature of commands or instructions from the general to subordinates, or communications to him from subordinates which are in any way essential to the welfare of the commands, requires the attention of the Assistant Adjutant-General. In proportion as he is held responsible for the successful discharge of his office duties, ought he to be allowed to administer them without interference from the general.

In the discharge of his duties as chief of staff, the extent of the authority of an A. A. G. depends upon the amount of confidence which his chief reposes in him, and the extent to which the general allows the use of his authority. It necessarily follows that the A. A. G., to be of the greatest service in his position, should be the best informed officer of the command. He should be thoroughly versed in the tactics, regulations and customs of service, and familiar with the internal economy of companies and regiments. In case of active service he must understand the general principles of attack and defence, so as to be capable of directing the movements of troops, in order to ensure the carrying out of the plans of his general.

Section 690, General Regulations, provides that assistant adjutants-general will perform such duties as devolve upon them according to military usage. Section 1130, U. S. Revised Statutes, provides that assistant adjutants-general in the Regular service shall, in addition to their own duties, perform those of assistant inspectors-general when the convenience of the service requires it. Custom in the Army is always accepted as a precedent for action in the National Guard. No matter how well qualified he may be for his position, or to how great an extent he may have the confidence of his immediate commander, he must never forget that his authority does not originate with himself, but is reflected, so to speak, from the general officer under whom he serves, and who is responsible for all the acts of his A. A. G.; it is therefore very necessary that there should be a complete understanding as to how far his general will support him without subsequent unpleasant results. In order to maintain his authority, a general must enforce all legal orders given in his name by officers whose positions warrant them in doing so, but in the case of such officers overstepping his instructions it would become his duty to remove the opportunity for such an officer doing further harm.

It is evident that the assistant adjutant-general occupies a very responsible and delicate position, requiring the discharge of duties varying greatly in character. When in active service in the field, in addition to his other office duties, he is obliged to prepare returns of killed, wounded and missing, of prisoners captured by and from the enemy; also of captured property, and reports of estimated losses of the enemy in killed, and wounded. His duties as adjutant greatly increase at the very time when those as chief of staff become most urgent. There can be but one result from this blending of the duties of chief of staff and adjutant-general. In times of emergency, either office work will be neglected, and headquarters' records become faulty and confused, when their accuracy and convenience of reference become of the most importance, or the general will be in a great measure deprived of the active assistance of his chief of staff, according as the adjutant-general gives prominence to his duties as chief of staff or adjutant. The habit of signing orders in the name of the general, and the fact that the office work and detail of the command are left in the hands of the adjutant-general, when coupled with the position of chief of staff, are apt to lead to the overstepping of the bounds which encircle a staff officer, and to the making and issuance of orders as emanating from himself. During our late war the attempt to make the assistant adjutant-general ex-officio chief of staff was vigorously opposed by many prominent and able officers. The provision rejected by the Army has been adopted by the National Guard.

The proper officer for chief of staff is an aide-de-camp; as such he is untrammelled by the traditions or routine of

a department, and can give his entire attention to the affairs of the command and to actively assisting his superior officer in the discharge of his duties.

**SEVENTH NEW YORK.**—Captain James C. Abrams, Co. G, of this regiment, was exercised in the school of the company and the manual of arms at the regimental armory on Monday evening, January 14, forming with three sergeants and forty-two corporals and men. The "fall in" was given, as usual, at 8 o'clock, but owing to the fact that one of the recruit squads was to be promoted into the company the roll-call was delayed. At about five minutes past eight this squad of six men was turned over to the sergeant, and the company was formed with five sets of fours. During the formation the sergeant was slow, nearly ten minutes being consumed in the roll-call and count. On receiving the command, the instructor made a short explanatory address to the men in regard to attention to orders and promptness of execution, his remarks being mainly applicable to the new acquisitions. On commencing the execution of the movements, a march in the column of fours, the caution of the instructor was well observed, for the "step off" was perfect, distances and alignments faultless, and the exact 110, maintained in the step. At the start of almost every column of fours movement during the evening this praise might be repeated; indeed it is seldom the distance and cadence are so happily maintained during the repetition of company movements. A fours left into line, and a march company front, was also well done, as was the fours into line. Dressing was not really needed at the close of this movement. On left into line from column of fours was next executed, the same precision being noticeable; but at the halt the rear fours advanced on, or slightly in advance of, the new alignment, instead of halting at the six inches and dressing. The error was slight, but enough to spoil the perfection of the movement. The manual at the halt was also very imperfect, being somewhat slurred at the close. This movement was repeated to the right with the same omissions. A left front into line from column of fours was then executed, the step for the first time falling into irregularity. The repetitions were only fair, a break occurring in the step as each four marched to the front after obliquing, while the alignments were not perfect. To form single rank and reform double rank from a halt were handsomely done, distances and step being well preserved; a march in single rank was only fair, while on left into line from the single rank was marred at the first effort by the inattention of the rear rank of the first set of fours. The error was quickly noticed and promptly checked by the instructor. On repetition the movement was well executed. This formation was performed several times in very fair shape, a break, however, nearly always occurring in the right set of fours. The movement to the opposite flank was well done. The forming on right into line, from double into single rank, and the reverse, were fairly executed, the men being remarkably steady and attentive, and seldom varying the step; the dressing, however, was not always perfect. The oblique marchings of the column of fours was the weak spot in these movements. The fronts into line double time were not good, too much distance being allowed by the sets of fours, and their unity being broken in the advance. The direct marching column of fours and company front were, however, nearly perfect. The wheelings from a halt were fair, but on the march those from the left were spoiled by the right guide not maintaining the step of nine inches. The pivot was crowded and the fronts often broken. During the repetition of the wheelings the right guide settled into a more regular pace, and the movements were often excellent. The right by twos, and form fours, were cleanly executed. The manual at the close was not equal to the standard of the company's marching, the support and right shoulder arms being particularly weak and imperfect. The drill throughout was excellent, and the instructor deserves much praise for the fine state of proficiency to which his company has attained.

**NINTH NEW YORK.**—Monday, January 14, was one of the off-nights of Co. B, of this regiment; that is, the company did not come up from Staten Island on that occasion. Assembly was sounded, however, and a company consisting of two sergeants, two corporals, and twelve men, with one lieutenant, and commanded by a captain, were marched to the main room for drill. With this attendance it was hardly expected that the men would pay proper attention, or that the officers would feel the requisite pride in the organization to warrant a sharp drill. This was literally the fact, for the exhibition given could hardly be worse. The manual was the first instruction, the motions being slurred, and men inattentive. The march in column of fours was also very poor, as were all the marches; in fact the members of the company, non-commissioned officers and privates seemed to consider the idea of the captain calling a squad of six files a company such a huge joke, that it was with much exertion they refrained from laughing aloud. The second man from the left was the only one who could not restrain himself, and he continued on the broad grin during the drill. The movements executed were the marches by fours, company front and by the flank, also the wheelings. During these marches there was no effort to preserve distance between fours or files, and although the officers did make a strong effort to impart the requisite instruction the men were not in the humor and would not receive it. The whole drill was a farce, a tax on the time and patience of the officers, and with no benefit to the men. From all appearances the New York part of this company are merely paper men, and should be dropped from the rolls.

**TWELFTH NEW YORK.**—Owing to the decision on the unsafe condition of the State Arsenal, given by the Department of Buildings, the battalion drill of this regiment ordered for January 21 has been countermanded. The commissioned officers are ordered to assemble for theoretical instruction, undress uniform, side arms, at the regimental armory, on Monday, January 21. Capt. Edward Fackner, Wm. C. Reddy, and Lieut. E. J. Epstein have been appointed the board for the examination of non-commissioned officers for the ensuing year. The board met at the armory on the last Thursday of each month, at 8 o'clock P. M.

**FORTY-SEVENTH NEW YORK.**—The first battalion drill for the year 1878 was held by this regiment at its armory on Monday, January 14, the nine companies being equalized into eight commands of twelve files front. The equalization was perfected in the lower hall, and it was twenty minutes to eight o'clock when the companies marched to the main room for formation. Line was formed in very fair shape, and the battalion turned over to Col. Brownell. The manual at opened and closed ranks commenced the drill, the execution being excellent, motions clean and cadence preserved. A march in column of fours followed; but the lack of practice in the marchings, caused by the want of an armory during the past year, was clearly perceptible. The first movements were very rusty; but after circling the room several times the step settled and distances and alignments were fairly preserved. The distance between companies was, however, too great, the guides straggling from their proper positions, and allowing nearly 75 inches

instead of 21 between the rear and leading files. The manual on the march was not good. The battalion was then formed in two lines, the wings facing each other, and the loadings and firings by detail were gone through. The instruction of Col. Brownell was very thorough, and soon made itself felt, for after the early motions the "clicks" of chambers and hammers were very uniform. The firings by rank, wing and battalion were in the main steady, although an occasional "pull off" would mar the effect of the volley. Those by company and file were, however, most generally spoiled by the over-anxiety of the men in their efforts to fire and load as rapidly as possible. The step off in the rear rank was almost entirely omitted, and when the effort was made to execute the movement the step was oblique instead of direct. This as a rule deranged the position of the rear rank men, and spoiled the appearance of the battalion. At the cessation of the firing several battalion movements were executed only passably, the front of the command and the size of the room preventing anything like uniformity in the precision of the movements. It was often found necessary to execute movements by wing instead of by battalion. Throughout the officers and guides evinced a very fair proficiency in their several duties, and after a few drills by wing the regiment ought to be able to make a good showing in battalion movements. Company drills were almost entirely suspended during the past season, owing to the repairs of the armory, and it is a wonder that the command on this occasion should show anything like the steadiness and precision observed. The officers are working hard; there is full unity in the rank and file, and a warm spirit of accord between the men and their colonel. The regimental prospects are much brighter, recruiting is on the increase, and the true ideas of the National Guard soldier has grown to the full in each man. The attention and steadiness during the drill could hardly be excelled.

**FORTY-EIGHTH NEW YORK.**—Company drills have been resumed in this command as follows: Cos. F and K Tuesdays, E and H Wednesdays, A and C Thursdays, D and G Fridays of each week at 7 o'clock P. M. commencing January 8. The drills will be continued until further orders. Company commanders are directed to make proper reports of the attendance and manœuvres practiced at these drills to the adjutant. The commissioned officers are directed to meet for theoretical instruction at the regimental armory on the second and fourth Mondays of each month.

**FIRST NEW YORK BRIGADE.**—The quarterly returns of the organizations in this brigade show the present strength to be 1,800 officers and men as follows: Brig.-Gen. and staff, 12; 5th regiment, 26 officers, 581 men—total, 607; 12th regiment, 21 officers, 476 men—total 497; 22d regiment, 36 officers, 648 men—total, 684. The 12th has a gain of 6, the 22d, 18; while the 5th loses 38 since the last return. The brigade court-martial for the trial of delinquencies among the officers below the rank of major will consist of Colonel Chas. S. Spencer, 5th regiment, president; Lieut.-Col. John T. Camp, 22d regiment, and Lieut.-Col. Robert Lenox Belknap, brigade A. A. G. Major Chas. A. Peabody will act as brigade judge-advocate. The court will convene at the armory of the 22d regiment, Fourteenth street. The 1st brigade examining board will hereafter convene at the armory of the 12th regiment, Forty-fifth street and Broadway, on the second Monday of each month.

**SECOND NEW YORK BRIGADE.**—A court-martial for the trial of all commissioned officers in this brigade below the rank of major will convene at brigade headquarters, Bond street, on Thursday, February 14, at 8 o'clock P. M. Detail for the court: Col. Frederick Unbekant, 11th regiment, president; Lieut.-Col. W. H. Chadcock, 71st regiment, and Major John T. Pryor, 9th regiment. The newly appointed brigade judge-advocate, Major Clark Bell, will attend the court. The brigade board of examination for the year 1878 will consist of Col. James R. Hitchcock, 9th regiment, president; Lieut.-Col. Peter Kraeger, 11th regiment, and Major E. A. McAlpin, 71st regiment, with Capt. Andrew Gilsey, brigade staff, as recorder.

**THE STATE ARSENAL.**—Brig.-Gen. Daniel D. Wylie, Chief of Ordnance State of New York, has notified the commanders of the several regiments who use the State Arsenal for drill purposes during the winter season that owing to the unfavorable report of inspectors of the Department of Buildings of the city of New York, relative to the condition of the State Arsenal, that hereafter until the defects in the building are remedied battalion and wing drills will not be permitted. The cause of this stoppage is very slight, and it is due to the National Guard of the 1st Division who are compelled to use this building for drills during the winter, that immediate steps be taken to put the arsenal in thorough repair. The weak spot shown can be readily mended, and with careful and prompt work the building can be made staunch, and in less than a week ought to be ready for use. It is to be hoped that the red tape of the Adjutant-General's Department will be out in this instance for the welfare of the 1st Division.

**MASSACHUSETTS.**—Company A, 4th Battalion Infantry, was turned over to Capt. Noyes by its first sergeant, with a front of sixteen files, on January 8, after a deal of hesitancy and a return of the sergeant twice to the company to make some change. Even after its formation the company commander was obliged to drop one man to rear rank, the fours having counted incorrectly, and the sergeant failed to notice the error. The formation was slow and lacked life, and was the only weak point witnessed during the entire evening. Company was broken into column of fours to the right, and marched several times around the hall, followed by forming line to left, march in line, wheeling about by fours, march by the flank and on left into line, ending with a touch of the manual. After which the company was brought into line for inspection. Major Wellington was accompanied by nearly his entire staff, consisting of Major Marion, surgeon; Lieut. Brown, adjutant; Lieut. Smith, quartermaster; Lieut. Parkhurst, paymaster; Lieutenant Stedman, assistant surgeon of the commissioned staff; Sergeant-Major Mandall and Quartermaster-Sergeant Smith of the non-commissioned staff. Maj. Wellington was also accompanied by Captain Lightbridge, A. D. C. of the brigade staff. It was noticed that the company commander failed to accompany the inspecting officer when noting dress and general appearance of men; but after the order "inspection arms" he took position with the inspecting officer, and accompanied him. Men were very steady except in rear, where a little uneasiness was observed; manual of inspection good; stacking good, considering the condition of the floor. The sling and unslung knapsacks could scarcely have been surmised, apart from the error of not standing at attention after "knapsacks" instead of bending over them before unpacking. Arms in excellent condition; uniforms neat, and a general soldierly appearance marked the carriage of the entire company, accoutrements with the exception of several blocks missing from cartridge boxes well kept. A short drill of some fifteen minutes now followed. The movements executed were but few, owing to contracted hall and a slippery floor. Those few executed embraced march in column of fours; in line; wheeling about by fours in line; on right into line, double rank, etc. Nothing need be said regarding the execution, apart that it was creditable for the space it was executed in. The company can never hope to excel in drill while it remains in its present quarters; which, however well adapted for every other purpose as an armory, is practically worthless for drill purposes. The company did credit to itself and to their battalion, the battalion commander complimenting Capt. Noyes on passing so satisfactory an inspection. At the close of drill the company was presented by the battalion commander with a handsome steel engraving of the battle of Gettysburg, the reward for selling



the greatest number of tickets at the recent concert given by the battalion band. Lieut. Parkhurst, in behalf of Major Wellington, made the presentation speech, which was responded to by Capt. Noyes. Priv. L. O. Baldwin, of the company, was recently presented by his military and nautical friends with a handsome marble clock. The present is well deserved.

**PENNSYLVANIA.**—One of the most brilliant military gatherings that has taken place for some time past was the reception tendered Col. R. Dale Benson, Lieut.-Col. J. Ross Clark, and Major Chas. K. Ide, the late field officers of the 1st regiment, under the auspices of Co. D, on Monday evening, January 14, at the Academy of Fine Arts, Broad street, above Arch. The affair was gotten up in perfect taste, and certainly will not detract from Co. D's notable reputation for the high character of its entertainments. The music was furnished by the First regiment band, under the leadership of Mr. Carl Sents, the band master. After the reception dancing was indulged in until a late hour, and was thoroughly enjoyed by the large number of distinguished guests who were present; among whom were his Excellency Governor John F. Hartranft, Adj.-Gen. Latia, and other members of the Governor's staff, and other prominent in military and civil life. Co. G, 1st regiment, gave a very pleasant reception to their friends on Wednesday evening at their armory, Broad, above Mount Vernon.

**CONNECTICUT.**—At the inaugural parade in Hartford January 9 the escort to his Excellency Governor Hubbard was composed of the 1st Horse Foot companies and Governor's Guards. The National Guard was not ordered to take part. The parade was short and not after the style of the old time election parades incidental to this State. The line of march was from the Governor's residence on Washington street to the old State House. The day was pleasant and streets in very good condition for marching. The Horse Guards paraded eighty eabres and rode and appeared well. The men generally were well mounted. The Foot Guard paraded sixty men in column of platoons, and were dressed as to be in the front four platoons of twelve files, single rank. When marching in column of subdivisions the tactics prescribe how the guides shall carry their pieces, but at this parade Upton was ignored in the respect, the tactics of our forefathers only being adhered to. A reception in the evening closed the day's exercise.

His Excellency Governor Hubbard in his message to the Legislature which convened at Hartford on the 9th Jan., pays the National Guard a high compliment, at the expense, however, of the Regular Army. "It is a mortifying fact that the militia of some of the States, for lack of proper discipline, disappointed public expectations during the late riots. I am confident, however, that we have in the National Guard of this State a body of soldiers well officered, armed, disciplined and trusty to the last. The States must rely on themselves for the execution of their own laws, or the General Government must support a large standing Army for their defence. The choice between these alternatives is easy. A standing Army within certain limits will always be necessary for frontier protection and national police. Beyond this the soldier by trade, in a time of peace, is a dangerous element in the State, not merely because he is a devourer of the people's substance, but because since the world began he has been the natural enemy of the people's liberties, and always will be. For a State to depend on the General Government, save in the last emergency, for protection against domestic violence or insurrection, is to emasculate itself and become the feckless and bondman of the central power. For these reasons, I recommend the National Guard to your most favorable consideration as indispensable to the security of the State. They stand behind every peace officer in the Commonwealth as the law's last sanction, and so give authority to his office. I advise their maintenance on a liberal basis, and that nothing be done or omitted by the Legislature which is calculated to diminish their numbers or compensation, or to impair in the slightest degree their spirit or discipline. The encampment of the last year, embracing the 2d and 4th regiments, was held in South Norwalk, in August last, and no one who witnessed it can doubt the soldierly qualities of the men or the value of the encampment as a school of instruction, duty and soldierly emulation." The Governor is sound on this business.

**FIRST REGIMENT.**—Company F (Hartford City Guard), competed for the Veteran Association Badge at Hartford on the evening of Jan. 7. Previous to the contest the company with a front of twenty files was exercised in a few movements in the school of the company. The march in column of platoons, to the front in both flanks, march in line, advance and retreat, right and left by platoons, and reform the company, opening and closing of ranks, and manual on the march. The column of fours was good, with proper distances and alignment. The platoon formations and wheelings into line were all good, the guides showing proper instruction. The step was not up to the requisite number per minute, which might have been accounted for in the slippery condition of the floor, which had been prepared for the sociable to be given on the following night. The drill was very good, considering the space given the company, the drill hall being encircled with the friends of the company, many being members of the 1st regiment. Following the company drill the contest for the badge was begun. The company was divided into three squads, which were alternately drilled by Captain White and Lieutenants Hotchkiss and Camp. One by one the judges dropped the contestants until after a two hour drill Corporal C. A. Rogers and Private G. A. Griggs were left for the final contest. This was a pretty exhibit of the manual of arms and marching, and was heartily applauded. A slight error in the loadings by Corporal Rogers gave the badge to Private Griggs, who will wear it for the next six months. The judges were Lieut. W. M. Clark, Company H, 1st regiment; Mr. W. R. Crane, third company, 7th New York; and Mr. Strong, of the Veteran Association, their decision was satisfactory.

The monthly report of drills in the 1st regiment for December show that Co. E had the largest average attendance (44) at each of its four drills. Co. F second with 43, Co. G third with 38.

Second Lieutenant Pope, of Co. H, has resigned by reason of continued illness.

**THE HOME GUARDS OF ENGLAND.**—According to all accounts, says a London newspaper of Dec. 30, the number of our volunteers is still on the increase. So far as can be ascertained, from the reports of commanding officers furnished during the last month to the War Office, they amount to upward of 175,000 men, all of whom have fulfilled the obligations required by the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief from efficient volunteers. Of these 175,000 men, 32,000 are artillerymen, 7,000 engineers, 133,000 infantry, and a remainder mounted rifles and permanent staff. The infantry are not only tolerably disciplined and drilled, but are all of them intelligent men, armed with weapons of precision, which they know full well how to use. Every rifle volunteer among them has, besides his drilling, gone through a course of musketry instruction, and fired 60 rounds of ball cartridge at the butt; or, if he has not actually expended so many rounds, it is because he has proved himself a crack shot in the first score emptied from his rifle. The artillery volunteers, again, are not simply gentileman soldiers. To earn the capitation grant and become enrolled among the available defenders of his country, a volunteer artilleryman must have taken his turn at serving the big guns attached to his battery, or must have proceeded to one of the coast forts or to Shoeburyness to become practically acquainted with the working and training of heavy cannon. We do not expect them to act as field batteries, or horse artillery, but the gunners are instructed in all the duties of coast and garrison artillery. Of cavalry, we have but a few hundreds among the volunteers; the deficiency in reserve horsemen is made up, however, by the Yeomanry, who are supposed to number upward of 14,000 sabres. These, with the militia, represent our second line of defence, which may be stated in round numbers at no less than 300,000 men of all ranks. Thus, of militia, infantry and artillery, we have 115,000, of Yeomanry cavalry, 14,000, and of volunteers 175,000 men.

**ALABAMA.**—Our correspondent writes: The Montgomery Greys held their annual election Wednesday, January 9, with the following result for non-commissioned officers: First Sergt., J. F. Saffold; Second Sergt., Wm. J. Cameron; Third Sergt., W. L. Hutchings; Fourth Sergt., J. F. Joseph; Fifth Sergt., H. D. Heron; First Corp., Paul Sanguinetti, and quartermaster; Second Corp., B. Mason; Third Corp., G. C. Doud; Fourth Corp., A. F. Sherman; Secretary and Treasurer, Wm. J. Cameron; Surgeon, Dr. M. L. Wood, and Chaplain, B. H. Sereno. The soldiers' selections are admirable, and give universal satisfaction. Montgomery has cause to be proud of the Greys and its gallant officers, from captain down, for their bold challenge for the State

at large during the Alabama State Fair. It showed plainly that they came upon the ground well prepared for the occasion, as they drilled more like Regulars than Volunteers; all their movements are fine. The Greys are the victors and possessors of all the prizes offered by the State Fair in Alabama, and the prize colors of the regiment, a distinction of which they may well be proud; in fact the crack company of the South.

#### VARIOUS ITEMS.

—ALONZO G. BRYMAN has been elected captain and Wm. C. Farleigh first lieutenant of Co. I, 47th New York.

—BATTERY A, 1st New York Division, held its eleventh annual ball at the Teutonia Assembly Room on January 16.

—LIEUT.-COL. Henry Gimpel, 5th New York, has passed the brigade board of examination.

—The first promenade concert of the 7th New York in several years will be held at the armory on Saturday evening, Jan. 26. Gratiola will preside.

—The 23d New York will hold a rifle match and promenade concert at the Clermont avenue armory on Saturday evening, January 26.

—The annual military ball of the 5th New York, will take place at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms on Wednesday evening, January 23.

—The several companies in the regiments comprising the 1st New York Brigade are being instructed in guard mounting. A part of each drill night is devoted to the ceremony.

—Co. B, 11th New York, celebrated its 35th anniversary by a grand ball, at the Harmony Rooms, on January 15. There was a large attendance and plenty of fun.

—GRATIOLA's 7th regiment band will, January 26, commence a series of promenade concerts, at the 7th regiment armory, similar to those so popular a few years ago.

—The Utica Rifle Association have elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, E. A. Tallman; Vice-Presidents, L. L. Hepburn, James C. P. Kincaid; secretary, Major Matt Murray; Treasurer, Lieut. Egbert Bagg, Jr.

—SECOND LIEUT. Daniel Appleton, Co. F, 7th New York, does not forget his old comrades of the regiment in his wanderings around the world. A letter has been received from him dated Pacific Ocean, longitude 147.30, latitude 30.12.

—A BILL providing for the purchase of overcoats, kraspacs, canteens, blankets and camp equipage for use of the National Guard has been introduced in the Legislature. Issues will be made only for actual service.

—MR. F. C. WRIGHT writes to the Messrs. Remington and Co. from Lewistown, N. Y.: "I shot a deer sixty rods, dead with your rifle loaded with a \$3-100 shot cartridge, putting the ball clear through him. Show me any other breech-loader that will do the same."

—THE COMMITTEES on Militia in the Legislature of 1878 are as follows: Senate—Messrs. Turner, Goebel and Raines. Assembly—Astor, New York; Andrews, Broome; Chappell, Monroe; Foster, Albany; Mattison, Orleans; Meyenberg, Kings; Willers, Seneca; Henry, Kings; and Browning, New York.

—THE members of the Gatling Battery, 11th New York Brigade, are ordered to assemble at the Brooklyn Riding Academy, 470 Pacific street, in full fatigue uniform, for drill and instruction in horsemanship, viz.: First platoon on Tuesday, Jan. 22; non-commissioned staff, and second platoon, on Tuesday, Jan. 29.

—THE Separate Company of Infantry, 2d Division, at Flushing, L. I., are having a seemingly hard time in their efforts to become good soldiers. Their captain has lately been commissioned by the State Examining Board, and now the supervisors are demurring at the cost of fixtures, etc., for their armory.

—THE following additional subscriptions to the 7th regiment new Armory Fund have been received: Clinton Fire Ins. Co., \$250; La Caisse Generale, of Paris, \$300; Empire City Ins. Co., Manufacturers and Builders Ins. Co., Peter Cooper Ins. Co., Jas. B. Ames, Israel Corne, and Lord and Taylor, \$100 each.

—THE death of Second Lieut. W. J. Graham, of Separate Troop E, N. G. S. N. Y., January 14, is announced in company orders, and members are invited to attend the funeral (in citizen's dress), from his late residence, Mount Vernon, N. Y., on Wednesday, January 16, at 8:30 o'clock, P. M. The usual badge of mourning will be worn for thirty days.

—GUY Brinker has ordered Col. John P. Worthington to assemble his command (4th Battalion), at their armory in Birmingham, for the purpose of being mustered out, on Tuesday, January 29, at 10 o'clock A. M. Lieut. Barnum K. Williams will assemble his section of artillery, at Ithaca, January 31, at 1 P. M., for the same purpose.

—THE Board of Directors of the New Jersey Rifle Association held a special meeting on January 10. The executive committee reported articles of incorporation, and after adoption they were given to the committee on law to present to the Legislature. The range committee reported favorably on a tract of land, situated west of the Bergen tunnel. The report was accepted, and it is possible that Creedmoor will have a lively competitor during the next rifle season, as the new location is much easier of access and will have plenty of accommodations.

—THE objectionable clause in regard to the privileges and membership of presidents of affiliation rifle associations was re-modeled at the last meeting of the executive committee of the N. R. A. In its new form as adopted it reads: "The president of each affiliating association or club shall possess during his term of office all the rights and privileges of life membership in this association." If approved by the Board of Directors, a special meeting of the association will be called and the new by law submitted for action.

—THE tickets and boxes for the "Old Guard ball," which will take place at the Academy of Music on the evening of Jan. 24, are being disposed of rapidly. Within the last few days boxes have been secured for the officers of the 23d and 9th regiments, the staff of the Governors of New York and Massachusetts, and for Generals Shaler, Dakin, Varian and staff. Mayor Stokely, of Philadelphia, a number of Army and Navy officers, and many of the foreign consuls at New York have accepted invitations, and the American Rifle Team are to be present. Downing's military and Bernstein's string bands will furnish music.

—THE Pittsburgh, Pa., Commercial of the 13th January says: Maj.-Gen. Pearson, commander of the 6th Division, National Guard of Pennsylvania, has concluded to resign, and all the members of his staff have already done so with the exception of Maj. Murray. The general explains that his action was taken not on account of the riot troubles, but because he thinks the number of divisions should be decreased. There are now ten divisions in the State, and he thinks they should be reduced to three, or rather make one division in the State, and the present divisions brigades. Besides, he has given seven years' time to the National Guard, at the cost of considerable time and money to himself, and has never received any compensation whatever.

—A CORRESPONDENT calls our attention to the fact that the 7th regiment inspected 783 instead of 865, as stated in our article of Jan. 12, on the "Figure of Merit." Capt. Pollard, Co. C, had 33 instead of 35; Capt. Casey, Co. I, had 36 instead of 41, and Capt. Kipp 4 instead of 5. The intention of the article was to compare the progress of the different companies in the 7th, and to give the proper credit to those companies which were entitled to it. In copying from the official returns the number of first class shots were given and compared with the number of the third class, but by an inadvertence they were styled "marksmen." This, however, does not affect the principle involved or the lesson sought to be drawn from the figures.

#### ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL must decline to decide points between officers and the men of their commands. No attention paid to fictitious signatures, unless accompanied by real name and address of writer.

ARMY.—The Military Academy graduates of 1877 were ordered to join their regiments by S. O., W. D., November 27, 1877.

G. H. H. asks: 1. Can the President appoint a person who has never graduated at a Military Academy in the Army? 2. If so,

does such appointment go through an examination, mental and physical? 3. What does the mental examination consist of cavalry and artillery, or is all examinations the same? ANSWER.—1. Yes. 2. Yes. 3. A description was given in the Journal of September 15, 1877.

RECRUIT asks: When the new guard has presented arms to the old guard, and the officers of the day are approaching the guards, where is the sergeant of the new guard's post, on the right or the left of his guard? ANSWER.—On the right.

EX-REGULAR, Portage City, Wis.—The position of the right hand at the second motion of the right hand salute is described in paragraph 18, "Tactics as precisely as it can be done. You had better ask some comrade to assume the position for your information. The Engineer Battalion is stationed at Willet's Point, N. Y.

W. A., Fort Leavenworth, Kas., asks information in regard to challenging by a sergeant or non-commissioned officer of a guard, after a person or party have been challenged and halted by the sentinel in front of the guard-house. "The Grand Rounds" having been halted by the sentinel and the guard drawn up, the sergeant and two men advanced, the sergeant challenged, in this case, how should the sergeant challenge, "Who comes there," or "Who stands there?" or in any other case after having been halted by sentinel, which should be proper, "Who comes there?" or "Who stands there?" ANSWER.—There is only one challenge recognized for guards, "Who comes there?"

W. E. F.—The authority to wear badges rests upon the Joint Resolution of July 25, 1868, which provides that "all persons who have served as officers, non-commissioned officers, privates, or other enlisted men, in the Regular Army, volunteers, or militia forces of the United States, during the war of the Rebellion, and have been honorably discharged from the service or still remain in the same, shall be entitled to wear, on occasions of ceremony, the distinctive Army badge ordered for or adopted by the Army corps and division respectively in which they served." Volunteer officers who served during the war are also entitled, by the Joint Resolution of July 25, 1866, to bear the official title, and upon occasions of ceremony "to wear the uniform of the highest grade they have held, by brevet or other commissions in the Volunteer service." The act of July 15, 1870, provides that "any officer, A. G., of the Regular Army, shall be entitled, on account of having been honorably discharged, to wear on duty any uniform other than that of his actual rank, and no officer shall be addressed in orders or official communications by any title other than that of his actual rank."

#### BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

H. R. 313. Provides that the grade of regimental quartermaster sergeant be, and is hereby abolished; and that the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to appoint the present regimental quartermaster sergeants as post quartermaster sergeants, and to select and appoint from the sergeants of the line of the Army who have faithfully served therein five years, three years of which as a non-commissioned officer, as many post quartermaster sergeants as the Service may require, not to exceed one to each military post or place of quartermaster's supplies; whose duty it shall be to receive, transfer, care for and account for all property of the Quartermasters' Department, under the directions of the proper officers of the Quartermasters' Department, and under such regulations as the Secretary of War may prescribe. The post quartermaster sergeants so authorized shall be subject to the Rules and Articles of War, shall receive for their services forty dollars per month with assimilated allowances of commissary sergeants, and shall have precedence in rank of the non-commissioned staff officers of the general staff. No appointment of post quartermaster sergeant shall be conferred on any incapable to perform the clerical duties of the office.

H. R. 356. Directing method of annual estimates of expenditures to be submitted to the Navy Department.

H. R. 447. "To authorize and equip an expedition to the Arctic Sea" on Capt. Howgate's plan.

H. R. 460. For the relief of U. S. soldiers whose final discharge papers have been lost or destroyed.

H. R. 638. Authorizes payment to Col. Robt. C. Buchanan, U. S. A. (retired), for the use and infringement by the United States of his patent for portable canvas boats, and restores him to full rank of colonel retired.

H. R. 635. To transfer Office of Indian Affairs to War Dept.

H. R. 783. Relieves Thos. Newman, late Lieut. 13th Inf., of responsibility for \$3,893.91 burnt in his quarters at Fort Buford, D. T., Jan. 16, 1876.

H. R. 817. Authorizes photographers for J. A. of military departments at \$2,000 a year each, with transportation.

H. R. 882. To pardon deserters in California and Oregon during the gold excitement of 1848.

H. R. 893. To arrange U. S. N. Academy graduates of 1870 now serving as masters on the masters list in the order of rank as determined at the graduating examination without loss of pay to those advanced by competitive examinations.

H. R. 913. To change date of Chief Engineer David B. Macomb's commission from Sept. 15, 1861, to Sept. 21, 1860.

H. R. 920. To put Major John M. Goodhue's name on retired list, with rank and pay from Jan. 1, 1871.

H. R. 1104. Relieves John Pulford from operation of Crawford act.

H. R. 1144. Relieves Chas. W. Wood, late E, 13th Inf., from charge of desertion (passed House Dec. 7).

H. R. 1297. Restores Edw. H. Leib, late 5th Cavalry, to position he would have held if continuously in service.

H. R. 1300. Allows Wm. Wheeler Hubbell \$150,000 for use of his explosive shells, patent fuses and percussion apparatus.

H. R. 1310. Gives Henry C. Pany, late A. Surgeon, U. S. A., rehearing before retiring board.

H. R. 1311. Places Howard D. Potts, Asst. Eng. U. S. N., on retired list.

H. R. 1328. Provides that from and after June 30, 1878, there shall be admitted to the Military Academy but two cadets from each State, to be appointed by the President, upon the recommendation of the Governor of each State respectively; and the supernumerary officers of the Army who shall have graduated at the Military Academy shall be assigned by the President to such universities or colleges of the several States as the Governors thereof respectively shall designate, for duty as instructors in military science.

H. R. 1404. Grants Comdr. Jas. D. Graham, U. S. N., balance of salary as lieutenant.

H. R. 1419. Gives Capt. John Mix and Lieut. Randolph Norwood pay for burnt horses.

H. R. 1504. Provides linear promotion in all grades (shall publish entire another week).

H. R. 1556. Restores Frank A. Page, late 2d Lieut., to former position as if continuously in service.

H. R. 1603. Reappoints Capt. Allen L. Anderson, late 5th Inf., to his position in the cavalry.

H. R. 1623. Provides that hereafter the assignment and detail of any officer upon the staff of, or as an aid to, any general officer, or upon any other duty, shall not entitle the officer so detailed and assigned to hold any additional rank, pay, or allowance by reason of such detail and assignment.

THE Washington Star reports that Captain Eads has received a warrant for \$500,000 on account of his improvement of the South Pass of the Mississippi and securing twenty-two feet of water. He had previously received a like amount on the same service for twenty feet. He gets half a million for each additional two feet up to thirty feet, and then \$100,000 a year for twenty years to keep it up to that standard.

BOXES of tools for use with the Gatling guns, and spare parts of those machines, ready to repair almost any kind of damage they may incur, have been received at the British Royal Arsenal from the Small-Arm Factory at Enfield. These boxes will be issued with the Gatlings, and will be always carried with them, whether in the field or on board ship.



## STEEL ARMOR PLATES.

Of the trial of steel armor, an account of which was last week quoted from *Iron*, the London *Times* says: "The conclusion to be drawn from the trials is that further experiments will have to be made before a perfect substitute for iron is produced. None of the steel or composite plates were enabled to survive the ordeal, their complete disintegration being effected at the third shot. But it was conclusively shown that shot and shell can be kept out of a ship by means of steel armor, the great difficulty being how to keep the new armor from cracking and falling off under fire. Projectiles will readily pierce the best iron manufactured, though in iron the damage is confined to puncturing, and is clearly localized. The gradual increase of power of late years in the gun on the one side, and the armor plate defences on the other, appears to have reached its culminating point in these experiments. The *Thunderer*, *Dreadnought*, *Devastation*, and *Glatton*—the heaviest armored ships in the service—having 14 inches of iron plating, backed by 18 inches of timber and 1½ inches of iron skin, and requiring for their penetration an energy of 198 foot-tons per inch of the shot's circumference, can be perforated in their turrets by the 35-ton gun up to 500 yards with battering charges of pebble powder, while their breastworks would be riddled up to the same distance by the guns of the *Monarch*, and up to 1,700 yards by the 35-ton gun. The sides of the *Hotspur* and *Rupert*, formed of 11-inch armor, 12 inches of backing, and a skin 1½ inch thick, can be thoroughly penetrated by the 15-ton gun up to 500 yards; and the sides of the *Cyclops*, *Gorgon*, *Hecate*, and *Hydra*, the turrets of the *Monarch*, and the armor belt of the *Audacious*, *Iron Duke*, *Invincible*, *Swiftsure*, and *Triumph*, can be pierced by the 12-ton gun up to the same distance, and by the 18-ton gun up to 2,400 yards. The flagships of the Channel Squadron, the *Minotaur* and the *Black Prince*, which look so imposing in the water, and even the crack iron-clads of the *Hercules*, *Sultan*, and *Bellerophon* class, may for all practical purposes be regarded as unarmored vessels, seeing that the former can be perforated by the comparatively insignificant 6½-ton gun up to 1,100 yards, while the latter could be placed *hors de combat* by the same gun at 400 yards. The inflexible was originally intended to have turrets, composed of iron walls, having a solid thickness of 18 inches, the citadel being constructed at the water line of two thicknesses of 12-inch armor plating. She was designed to withstand an attack from a 60-ton gun. She will, however, be fitted with four 80-ton guns. Yet the power of a gun of even this enormous weight has been surpassed by the ordnance belonging to the Italian government, which was tried recently at Spezzia. It is understood that Sir William Armstrong's firm has in hand, or on order, 120-ton guns for ships of 13,000 tons displacement for the Italian navy. Numerous experiments have been made with the view of obtaining a stronger plate without increasing the weight. Combinations of iron and steel have been tried, in which the chief difficulty has been caused by the circumstance that the welding temperature of iron differs considerably from the welding temperature of steel. The compound steel and iron plates which were made for the present series of tests were composed of steel high in carbon and were, as a result, exceedingly hard. The welds had been obtained by first heating the iron plates to a good red heat in the furnace; while hot the molten steel was poured upon its surface, and, as the temperature of the molten steel was much in excess of the welding temperature of the iron, the face of the iron plate became partly fused by the overlaying liquid steel, and a complete union, or weld, was thus effected between the metals. A third metal, or semi-steel, was formed between the two by a portion of the carbon of the steel running into the iron. By these means the two plates became inseparably joined together by a zone of semi-steel, which has been found to vary in thickness from an eighth to more than a quarter of an inch. Experiments have been made for the purpose of ascertaining the relative strength of the weld obtained by this method, and on each occasion the iron has been actually torn asunder out of the solid, while the jointure has remained undisturbed. The results of the experiments at Spezzia induced the Italian Marine to adopt steel for armor in preference to iron. The government were led to this determination for the simple reason that the projectiles fired from the 100-ton gun failed to pass through a target faced with 22 inches of that metal, while similar projectiles from the same gun perforated targets composed of iron plates of the same thickness. The recent experiments at Portsmouth show that, so far, our government have good grounds for doubting the propriety of the decision at which the Italians have arrived, and that a perfect substitute for iron, as a means of resisting the huge projectiles of modern warfare, has still to be produced.

*Vanity Fair* complains that if an English officer in Malta gets into trouble with the civil authorities, he is brought before a court composed entirely of Maltese, who are not particularly friendly to English officers. The whole case is conducted in a foreign language; the English officer's word of honor goes for nothing; while crowds of native witnesses can prefer the most preposterous charges, and are implicitly believed. In Constantinople, the home of the "unspeakable Turk," an Englishman is tried by Englishmen in English, but in Malta, a British possession, he is tried by foreigners in a strange tongue. Some English officers interfered to prevent the mob abusing some of their men, when the mob turned on them, spat upon them, threw them down, and otherwise savagely handled them. Next day, on the officers appearing to prosecute on the charges they had entered on the police-sheet, they themselves were made defendants and confronted by a crowd of roughs prepared to swear that they, the officers, began the disturbance.

## "THE UNSPEAKABLE TURK."

THE *Cleveland (O.) Herald*, of Jan. 6, publishes a private letter, received in that city, from a Russian officer of the Guards, who writes to a relative without any expectation of publication. His letter is dated, "Headquarters of the First Division of the Guards, Plevna, Oct. 30," and is as follows:

I have just returned this morning from a six days' expedition on the Sophia road. Our object was to capture the two fortified villages of Dabauk and Telsh, important to Osman as shelter for the convoys from Orchanieh. Dabauk our Second Division took at the point of the bayonet, after a breast-to-breast bloody conflict. This was on the 24th. Our losses were heavy—over 3,000 killed and wounded, but these at least were cared for by friendly hands. The Turkish losses were as heavy, besides 3,000 prisoners fallen into our hands.

Four days later our First Brigade, to which my regiment belongs, was ordered toward Telsh, eight miles from Dabauk. Our first squadron, commanded by my friend S., moved forward, accompanying a regiment of infantry and two light field pieces. They met overwhelming forces of Turks, and after a heavy struggle fell back to await reinforcements. We were ordered forward, and S. being disabled I took charge of the second squadron. About three miles ahead we overtook the remnant of our ill-fated first squadron—of 500 men, hardly 140 remaining and six officers missing. We stopped but a moment and then cantered on, along a path that every moment grew more and more thickly strewn with dead. Wounded we saw none. The nearest bodies were only partly stripped of their clothes and their heads cut off, but the further we rode the ghastlier grew the sight. The dead Turks lay as they had fallen, but our comrades had been robbed and mutilated, some in a manner too horrible to describe.

Coming to a place where the road somewhat widened, about two miles from Telsh, we halted, and after driving away and cutting down in a short skirmish a party of Turks who were busy robbing our dead, we stopped to form before going on. As I rode along the front, shouting out orders to my men, an agonized cry for help arrested my attention. I looked round. Nothing but heaps of dead everywhere. Of these none needed me. But hark! once more, and again and again these piteous cries. Hastily dismounting, I threw the bridle over my sound arm and ran toward some bushes from behind which the sounds proceeded, and there, in a small pool of clotted blood, lay that which I at first failed to recognize as a human being, though human it certainly was in its piteous cries, and the seemingly gloved hands that clutched air and earth in their agony. The rest, from the waist upward, was one mass of raw, quivering flesh—the face featureless, eyelids and eyes cut out, the man flayed alive, all but the hands, whose white skin at first gave the impression of their being gloved. This ghastly object lay a few steps from a dead horse, one of our own regiment's golden bays. Faint at heart I bent over the sufferer, evidently one of our own men, but now mangled beyond recognition. He prayed for death with his poor torn lips, and in a minute more W., our surgeon, and two more of our officers were by my side. I made room for W., who stooped for a few seconds over our comrade, and then rising sadly shook his head, murmuring, "No help."

A sudden impulse prompted me to seize the poor helpless hand in my own, and pressing it whisper a few words of comfort. At the sound of my voice came the sadder appeal: "Nicolai, for old friendship's sake send a bullet through my heart." This voice sounded so strangely familiar, and yet I could not recognize it. "Who are you?" "Alexis S." Alexis, my old schoolmate, who had a few hours ago shared my breakfast by our bivouac fire, and then rode away, handsome and bold, at the head of our gallant first squadron. He had fallen wounded, helpless, his horse shot under him, and the fiendish Turks were slowly torturing him to death when our approach drove them away. Clasp my hand in his he stilled begged for death. My revolver was empty, discharged in the scuffle a few moments before. I looked at W., who eagerly drew out his, and, shuddering in every nerve, placed the muzzle against S.'s breast and, with averted face, fired twice in succession, while I still pressed the poor hand in mine. We wrapped him up in my cloak, and placing him in the shallow ditch rolled a boulder over him, and then, with our hands still moist with his blood, we swore to each other never to empty the last chamber of our pistols, but always to reserve a shot for ourselves and friends should any of us, wounded, have to be left behind. May a quick death—a soldier's death—be ours.

As I rode away I thought of S.'s young wife and of my own, a few weeks' brides, one widowed, the other likely to be, and my heart burned with indignation within me as I thought how, in the face of a warfare waged by the Turks with such fiendish, savage atrocity, any civilized nation, any paper edited in a Christian land, would ever have the heart to waste their sympathies upon the Moslems.

It is hoped that certain alterations which are to be made in the *Popoffkas* will render them at least fit for active service; at present they are in the harbor at Odessa, where they are to remain for the winter. Two propellers will be taken from one of them, and therefore, instead of six, as now, only four will remain, as on the other one. A wooden covering will be built on the deck of both vessels, so that in summer the heat will be less, and in winter the rooms under the deck warmer. The advice given by the committee appointed to report upon them was that they should at once be struck off the strength of the active list of the Russian navy.

## FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE Belgian Military Budget for 1878, amounting to 41,063,000fr., is calculated for an average force of 45,093 men and 8,949 horses.

PRINCE MILAN, of Servia, has been deposed by the Sultan. This measure is announced in a proclamation which has been addressed to the Servians.

THE British fleet at Besika Bay seem to be having a gay time, with the performances of the "Mediterranean Fleet Amateur Dramatic Club" on board, and a run with the dogs on shore.

THE Legislative Council of India are proposing to stop the free sale of arms by compelling the possessor of arms to secure a license. An admirable percussion cap manufactory exists in Calcutta, and besides this 100 million caps have been imported into Calcutta in four years.

HIS Majesty the Mikado has not forgotten to reward the services for the part they played in quelling the recent rebellion. He has bestowed more than a hundred officers of the navy and army at his palace, and has conferred the highest honors upon the admiral and marsha.

IN all subsequent manufacture of the English wrought-iron rifled muzzle-loading howitzer of 46 cwt., 8in calibre, planes will be cut upon the upper surface, for the application of the spirit level quadrant or clinometer, in the positions specified below:—1. Immediately in front of the vent, for use in elevating. 2. On the front of the breech coil. 3. On the cascable button. The latter two are for use in taking the level of the trunnions. These planes are to facilitate the operations of elevating and levelling the trunnions.

*Broad Arrow* reports that a very valuable invention is likely soon to find its way into the English navy. It is a new method of lubricating engines and heavy machinery by means of an automatic lubricator. Among the advantages it possesses over and above (in a great measure in consequence of) its automatic action, are its economy in first cost, the immense saving which it introduces in working—there being no waste of oil—and the perfect safety which it guarantees, being independent of the discretion or attention of the engine-driver. There are three classes of the lubricator already manufactured adapted to the various purposes for which lubrication is required; one of gun metal for pistons, one of brass for loose pulleys and running wheels, and a third of toughened glass with a neck and stopper for introducing oil without removing the lubricator from its seat.

MR. HERBERT MILLER, an Englishman, is amusing himself with a bullet-proof shield, which is thus described: The shield is of bullet-proof steel, swinging on the axle-tree of two light wheels, and containing four loopholes. Its entire weight is about 150lbs. Two front-rank men, laying their hands upon the axle-tree, push it before them, their rifles being placed in a rack in the shield. Then two rear-rank men follow closely, rifle in hand, being protected as well as the front-rank men from direct fire. When the "commence firing" is sounded, the two front-rank men take their rifles from the racks, and, in the old kneeling position, fire through two loopholes in the middle of the shield. The rear-rank men fire through the upper loopholes, the whole two files being in the position of a double rank firing with "front rank kneeling."

"In these days of fighting by machinery," says *Broad Arrow*, "in which men are swept down by scores by an opponent turning the handle of a mitrailleur precisely as music is evolved from a street organ, or picked off at a distance of 1,000 paces or more by breechloading rifles as rapid in working as they are deadly in precision, there is some reflection of the glamour of ancient chivalry in the circumstances attending the death of the late Captain Swiney. The *Times of India* relates how this gallant officer, with only thirty sows of the 17th Bengal Cavalry, boldly charged a considerable force of Afridis outside Fort Mackeson. Leading his men, and well in advance of the foremost of them, he singled out the Khan, or chief of the enemy, and after inflicting a wound on his swarthy opponent, himself received the fatal sword-cut on his arm which finally caused his death. The same paper is greatly distressed because H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught in countenancing the triviality of royal incognito chose that of Sir Charles Griffiths. Griffith would have been bad enough it thinks, "but with the final 's' nothing could be worse, except, perhaps, 'Snooks.'"

THE *Volunteer Service Gazette*, apropos of the question of war, says: With regard to the Navy, we are glad to believe that everything is in the best order, and we apprehend that very much the same view may be taken of the Regular Army. Much, indeed, has been learnt since the days of the Crimean War. We have every reason to feel sure that if an expedition were to be sent away now it would sail with every provision for its needs, and that it would be led by officers who have studied the modern art of war in earnest. We are convinced that very little pressure would enable us to put into the field, at a very short notice, a couple of corps d'armee which would be perfectly organized and at least equal in all respects to any body of the same number which could be brought against them or to their side. More than this we should probably not attempt to do, and even to do this, and to maintain the supply of men for our two corps, would assuredly cause a great strain upon the country.

THE *Tall Mall Gazette* says: As the recent regulation for relegating general officers at the age of seventy to the reserved list necessarily requires considerable accuracy of date, the military authorities have deemed it proper to inquire, with soldier-like bluntness and straightforwardness of each officer, how old he exactly is. A printed document, issued by direction of the duke of Cambridge, has consequently been addressed



to all who appear in the army list, asking them when they were born, "for the information of his Royal Highness." Now, up to sixty-five a man does not mind being asked his age, and after eighty he is rather inclined to make himself older than he really is. But between these two numbers men, especially smart-looking, brave, and handsome men, as all our general officers are, dislike prying questions. Many have therefore, declined to make any reply at all, while one made answer, with some acerbity, that he was not born for the information of his Royal Highness.

UNDER the title of "Rum or No Rum?" Sergeant-Major J. B. Hamilton, M. D., an old antagonist of the Irish team, publishes an interesting paper in the *Indian Medical Gazette*, in which, presuming that every British soldier in India is entitled at the canteen which is provided for each corps to two imperial pints of malt liquor and four ounces of neat rum daily, the point is raised whether a man who consumes such an amount of alcohol every day may be considered temperate. Dr. Hamilton unhesitatingly answers, No; and he contends that in a climate like that of India the health sooner or later suffers, and the soldier helplessly breaks down in consequence of the spirit allowance accorded him by the government. The *Lancet*, a very high medical authority, adds, that the testimony of medical officers serving in India is generally corroborative of Dr. Hamilton's opinion. Dr. H. believes that a large proportion of the consumption of spirits and beer in India is due to the want of adequate and regular provision for the supply of cooling drinks in hot weather, and he suggests that every barrack in India should be provided with a bar, at which iced drinks should be always procurable at the trifling charge of one "pice" each glass.

An interesting experiment was undertaken several weeks since by a detachment of the German "railway regiment," in order to determine the rapidity with which a line of rails could be laid down over ground presenting considerable difficulties, and also to ascertain the rate at which the work could be continued during the night by the aid of electric and other artificial lights. The portion of railway constructed led from the station of Klausdorf to the summit of some adjacent heights rising 50 ft or 60 ft above the starting point. Its length was about 1,000 paces, and the gradients were, therefore, necessarily steep, in some places being as high as 1 in 20. The work was begun at 7 o'clock in the morning, and by mid-day the rails were laid on the lower and more level half of the road. In the evening the workmen were relieved by other companies of the regiment arriving from Berlin, and, although there was no moon, the work was steadily continued. Torches were employed where excavations or embankments had to be made, but where more accurate work had to be executed, or more difficult operations had to be performed—as for instance where rails had to be laid or adjusted—the scene was illuminated by electric lights, arranged upon an elevated platform. Shortly after midnight all the heavy work was finished. In two or three hours more the rails were finally adjusted, and in the morning the regiment returned to Berlin.

THREE new vessels—the *Stosch*, *Moltke*, and the *Saxe*—have just been added to the German Navy. The two first named are constructed of iron, with inner linings of zinc and teak. The *Saxe*, which is reserved for coast defence, is quite of a novel type in the German navy. She carries iron plates only amidships, to protect the boilers and the engine; and, in place of the iron plates which in other vessels of this kind are placed both fore and aft, she carries at each end, about seven feet below the water-level, a convex deck, strongly plated and without any kind of aperture. Inside this deck is a lining of cork about four feet wide, and of the same thickness, which is intended to maintain the equilibrium of the vessel, in case either her bow or stern should be struck by the enemy's fire. Upon her deck of wrought iron are two ironclad turrets, one of which, placed in her stern, has four guns, while the other, in the bow of the vessel, has only one, but that a much larger gun. The *Saxe* also carries a spur ten feet long, shaped like a lance. The vessel is driven by two four-boiler engines, quite separate from one another, and each of 2,300-horsepower. She is 215 feet long by 50 feet broad and 26½ feet deep, and draws 21 feet of water. Special engines have been constructed, after the most novel and approved plans, for steering her, for letting down her anchor, and for pumping out water; and, altogether, she is said to be the most powerful of the casemated vessels which the German navy possesses.

In two of their more recent orders of the day, Generals Skobelev and Gourko exhort the men under their command to be sparing of their cartridges, and endeavor to restore the bayonet to its former renown. A German military writer, criticising these instructions, issued by two of the most talented and distinguished Russian generals, remarks that it must not be

supposed, as it might very naturally be, that this exhortation to, in fact, refrain from endeavoring to utilize to the utmost power of the weapon with which they are armed is prompted by any fear that their men are not sufficiently trained to be trusted to fight in the comparatively loose order necessary for the full development of fire tactics; but, on the contrary, must rather be regarded as a confession that the employment of men in masses, regardless of the enormous loss of life thereby entailed, is still believed by the Russian leaders to be the only way of utilizing the large forces under their command. The saying of Suwaroff that "the bullet is foolish, the bayonet alone is wise," is, in fact, still to be regarded as characteristic of the Russian tactics, the fact—so strikingly demonstrative in all modern wars—that it is not until the bullet has done its work and shattered the enemy that the bayonet can be employed, being altogether ignored.

It is anticipated that the proposal of the Austrian government to renew the present military law, which was passed in 1867 for a period of 10 years, will be strongly opposed in the delegations. The left of the house, which is mainly composed of the representatives of the German portions of the Empire, has, it is stated, determined to vote, it is true, the renewal of the law of 1867, but to insist that the effective of the army on a war footing shall be reduced from 800,000 to 600,000 men. The military papers, seconded by the Ministerial journals and the whole of the Hungarian press, protest strongly against any such diminution of the military strength of the Empire; pointing out that Germany shows no signs of reducing her armed forces in any way whatsoever, and that the French Chambers, however high party feeling may run, never decline to pass the estimates necessary not only for the maintenance but also for the increase of the army in efficiency. To effect a saving in the expenditure of the Empire by reducing the numerical strength of the Army, would be, it is urged, a most false economy; and at the present moment, especially, when war is waging on the very frontiers of Austria, and when before long Austria may be compelled to draw the sword for the preservation of her most vital interests, such a step would be absolute madness. Altogether, it does not appear probable that the party in opposition will succeed in obliging the government to effect the reduction it desires; but it is thought likely that the delegations will reserve to themselves the power of making such reductions, should the course of events render them justifiable or expedient, by deciding that the strength of the army shall be decided upon year by year by Parliament, instead of being definitely fixed, as it was in 1867, for a period of 10 years.

THE *Revue Militaire de l'Etranger* copies from a Russian source the following particulars of the manufacture of compressed forage for the Russian cavalry. The factory is established at St. Petersburg, in the sixth company of the Ismailovski Regiment. There are five ovens, of Austrian pattern, capable of baking 1,000 pounds (sixteen tons) of forage in twenty-four hours. The forage consists of an admixture of 30 to 40 per cent. of oatmeal, 30 to 50 per cent. of pea-meal, 10 to 20 per cent. barley-meal, 15 to 20 per cent. linseed-meal, and 1 per cent. salt. As the pea flour is apt to produce flatulence, dextrine is added to it by a preliminary roasting on hot-iron plates. The ingredients are mixed in a sort of dough, and kneaded by tramping with the feet in large wooden vats. The dough is then rolled in sheets of the thickness of a man's finger, stamped out in round cakes, and baked into biscuit. Each biscuit is about two verschocks (3¼ in.) in diameter and ½ verschock (¾ in.) thick. Twenty-six to twenty-eight of these biscuits are strung on a small wire rod, forming a cylinder of 4 lbs. weight, and constituting a day's ration for one horse. Ten of these cylinders can be slung on the saddle by a dragon, being equivalent to ten days' forage. The biscuits are baked in various parts of St. Petersburg, a large proportion at the American Steam Bakery in the Vassily Ostrov. The factory can turn out 20,000 forage rations daily. The Ismailovski Regiment supplies eighty bakers, besides which 230 women are employed at the rate of 2s. to 2s. 6d. a day, and sixty workmen at 3s. to 6s. a day in packing. A 4 lb. cylinder of compressed forage is said to be equal to 10½ lbs. of oats. Whether the horses are of the same opinion we are not told. In the French cavalry of the line (as we learn from the *Avenir Militaire*) the meagre ration consists of 4½ 150 kilogrammes (9½ lb.) of oats, 3 kilogrammes (6½ lb.) of hay, and 4 kilogrammes (8½ lb.) of straw. In Germany each horse would get 4½ 750 kilogrammes (10½ lb.) of oats, 2½ kilogrammes (5½ lb.) of hay, and 3½ kilogrammes (7½ lb.) of straw. The German ration, therefore, it will be seen, comprises more corn and less straw, and this, the *Avenir* believes enables the German cavalry to better endure the fatigues of a campaign. The figures given above refer to ordinary times; on active service, the horses of both armies receive an additional quantity of oats.

THE Brazilian iron-clad *Independencia*, which suffered serious damage at the time of her launching some three years ago, was lately subjected to a severe test of her strength by running ashore in the Thames, and being left ashore high and dry. When it was found impossible to move her, soundings were immediately taken round the ship, which showed that the depth of water was precisely the same all round her; in point of fact, the ship had by good fortune taken up what is perhaps the very best position that she could have found in the Thames for grounding. Immediate steps were taken to lighten the ship as far as practicable. As the tide fell, Mr. Reed's overseer and Messrs. Samuda's manager made arrangements for watching the structure, with the view of detecting the first signs of injury which might disclose themselves, as the enormous weight of the ship's upper works, composed largely of thick armor, and carrying exceedingly heavy turrets, with their ponderous guns mounted in them, was brought to bear upon the comparatively weak bottom and sides of the ship below. Surveys of every part of the interior of the ship, with repeated soundings through the double bottom compartments, showed at midnight that no injury whatever could be detected, even the paint being nowhere cracked upon the bulkheads and all the doors of the ship working as freely as ever. Not a drop of water was made, and in a word it would appear that, contrary to all reasonable expectation, this huge iron-clad was laid practically dry upon the shore without visible injury or derangement of any kind. Minute observations were made in the engine-room, without exhibiting any sign of disturbance. By the removal of over 200 tons weight, consisting of water taken from the tanks, boilers, and condensers, spare anchors and cables, shot and shell, etc., the ship was lightened by about 6 inches, and the trim altered to the extent of increasing the draught of the ship 3 inches at the stern and diminishing it at the bow by 15 inches. Two powerful tugs were lashed on each side of the *Independencia*, and two still more powerful ones were attached to hawsers laid out from her stern. Several other tug steamers were in attendance. At 2:15, and nearly an hour before it was expected the ship would float, she gradually assumed the upright position, and was seen to be moving under the influences of the tide and the two stern tugs. The tide, overpowering the tugs, speedily carried her stern up the river, and the four tugs alongside, turning their engines astern at full speed, carried the vessel clear of the shore, amid the hearty cheering of the crowd on the bank, responded to by the crew of the ship. As trial of strength to which the *Independencia* has thus been subjected is one to which no one would think of voluntarily exposing a heavily-armed ship of this type with her armament on board, it is fair to assume that her success under the new ordeal is due to her great strength of construction, and that, notwithstanding the injuries to which she was subjected at the time of her launch, the *Independencia* has now been made one of the strongest iron-clads afloat.

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#### MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages and Births FIFTY CENTS each and the signature and address of the party sending must accompany the notice.]

WATERS—EVANS.—At Chelsea, Mass., Jan. 10 by the Rev. N. T. Whitaker, of that city, assisted by the Rev. O. W. Rogers, of Farmington, Maine, Dr. W. E. WATERS, U. S. Army, to Miss ANNIE E. EVANS, daughter of the late William A. Evans, Esq., of Maine. No cards.

SANGER—KENT.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 27, 1877, at Christ Church, Bay Ridge, L. I., by the Rev. J. A. Applewall, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Dyer, the Rev. Bishop Paddock, of Mass., pronouncing the benediction, Brevet-Major JOSEPH F. SANGER, Capt. 1st Artillery U. S. Army, and FANNY E., daughter of Henry A. Kent, Esq.

#### DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the Editor.

CABIN.—In Brookline, Mass., January 14, 1878, CHARLES L. CABIN, Passed Assistant Surgeon U. S. Navy, aged 31 years eight months.

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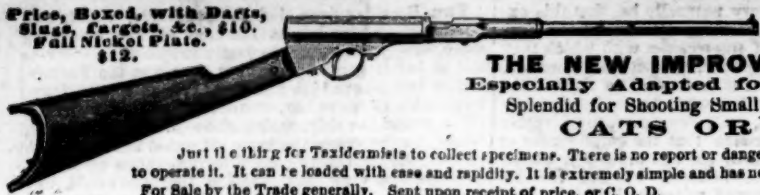
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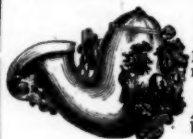
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